

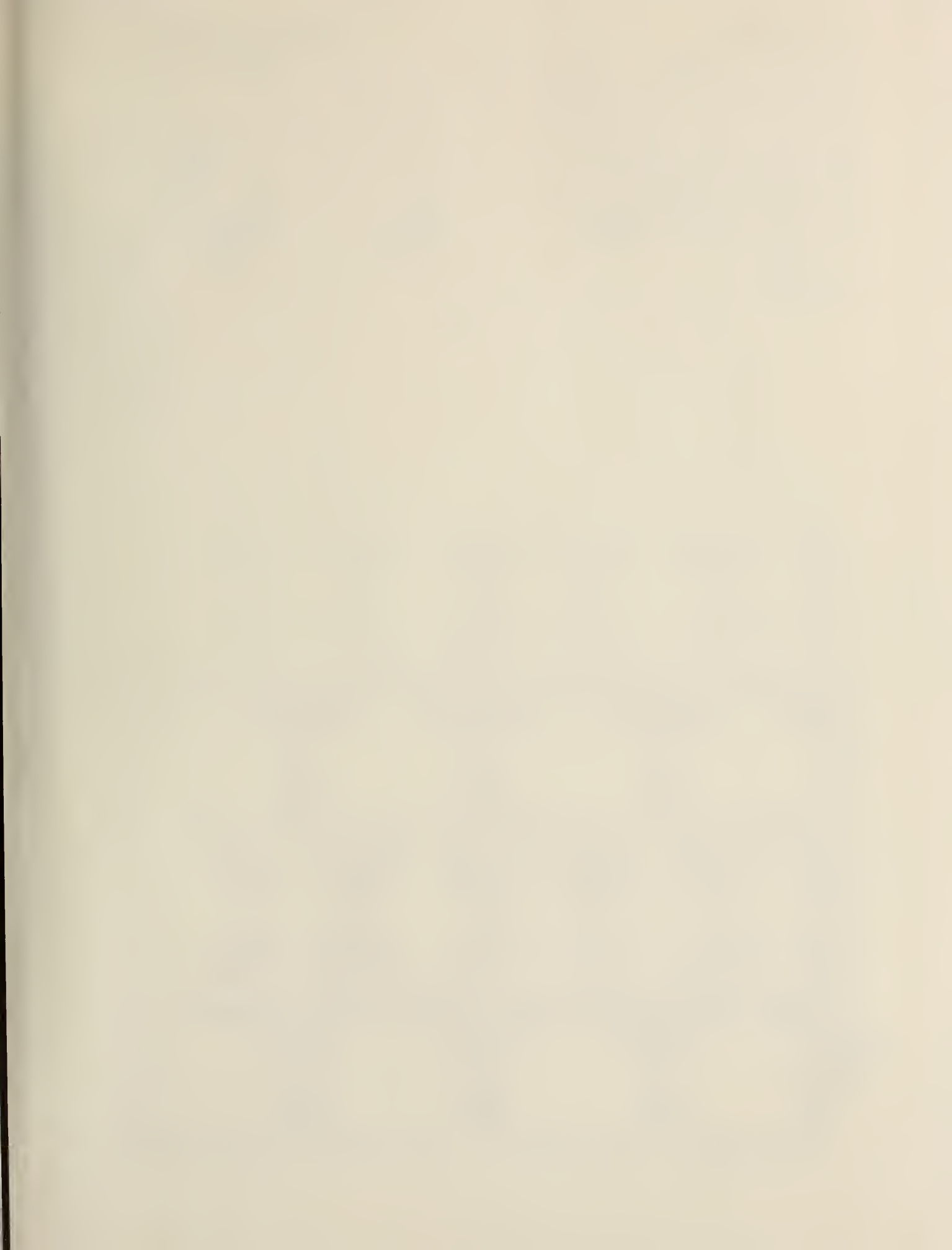
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS OF THE
103RD CONGRESS

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



For

Not to b

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-4-38

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Oklahoma

574x CENSUS '90
H-4-38



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Albert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennfield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Marion T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinneer**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

Census
Ref
HA
201
1990
.A574
CPH-4-

1990 CPH-4-38

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Oklahoma**

Issued November 1992



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director**

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Deputy Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for
Management Services

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990	1	9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990	15
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
2. Age: 1990	2	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990	17
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990	5	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990	19
4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990	8	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990	10	12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	21
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		American Indian Area	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990	22
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	11	Congressional District	
Congressional District			
American Indian Area		14. Social Characteristics: 1990	23
7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	12	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990	13	15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990	24
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990	25
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
		Congressional District	

Table	Page	Table	Page
17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990	26	26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	49
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990	34	27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990	50
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990	51
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990	37	Congressional District	
State			
Congressional District		29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990	53
County		State	
Place and [In Selected States]		Congressional District	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		County	
20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990	39	Place and [In Selected States]	
State		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Congressional District			
County		30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990	55
Place and [In Selected States]		State	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Congressional District	
21. Disability Status: 1990	42	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990	57
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990	44	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	59
23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	46	Congressional District	
Congressional District		American Indian Area	
American Indian Area			
24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	47	33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990	60
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990	48	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	

Table	Page	Table	Page
34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	62	35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	64
State			
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		American Indian Area	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Graphics	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data.....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 143(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 66(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 66(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head									
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead									
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990		The State of Alaska		Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									
				Total									

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility	13	...	...	...
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	177 877.4	1 745.3	30 293.9	46 526.3	20 944.9	12 076.2	66 290.9
Square miles	68 678.5	673.8	11 696.5	17 963.8	8 086.8	4 662.6	25 595.0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons	3 145 585	524 264	524 264	524 264	524 265	524 264	524 264
White	2 583 512	436 341	404 216	437 177	441 223	453 965	410 590
Black	233 801	50 149	26 568	21 186	37 708	29 186	69 004
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	252 420	26 996	90 154	59 979	25 168	24 240	25 883
Asian or Pacific Islander	33 563	6 069	1 292	3 061	8 969	8 808	5 364
Other race	42 289	4 709	2 034	2 861	11 197	8 065	13 423
Hispanic origin (of any race)	86 160	12 288	5 946	7 291	21 023	16 718	22 894
White, nat of Hispanic origin	2 547 588	429 770	401 412	433 823	432 913	446 600	403 070
AGE							
All persons	3 145 585	524 264	524 264	524 264	524 265	524 264	524 264
Under 5 years	226 523	40 405	36 356	34 300	38 856	38 571	38 035
5 to 9 years	244 122	40 471	40 696	38 849	41 670	40 520	41 916
10 to 14 years	231 892	36 531	40 490	39 381	39 344	36 414	39 732
15 to 19 years	233 093	35 599	40 204	42 274	41 836	35 204	37 976
20 to 24 years	222 766	37 675	30 745	39 180	45 372	35 455	34 339
25 to 34 years	509 319	94 457	73 890	74 544	92 003	91 469	82 956
35 to 44 years	452 241	82 720	73 013	68 901	75 633	81 094	70 880
45 to 54 years	322 975	53 227	58 464	53 668	51 336	53 622	52 658
55 to 64 years	278 441	43 573	51 448	49 058	41 327	44 572	48 463
65 to 74 years	235 135	34 843	44 767	44 673	32 277	37 148	41 427
75 to 84 years	143 230	18 658	26 337	29 834	18 838	22 416	27 147
85 years and over	45 848	6 105	7 854	9 602	5 773	7 779	8 735
3 and 4 years	93 271	16 340	15 146	14 182	15 938	16 015	15 650
16 years and over	2 397 696	400 001	398 547	403 838	396 711	401 675	396 924
18 years and over	2 308 578	386 158	382 426	388 310	381 702	388 030	381 952
21 years and over	2 160 463	363 237	359 640	360 072	352 187	366 008	359 319
60 years and over	561 440	80 778	104 598	108 594	76 728	89 340	101 402
62 years and over	507 154	72 438	94 676	99 042	68 635	80 604	91 759
Median age	33.2	32.6	35.0	34.2	31.0	33.4	33.5
Female	1 614 766	271 518	269 016	269 501	263 124	272 389	269 218
Under 5 years	110 734	19 829	17 803	16 770	18 947	18 854	18 531
5 to 9 years	119 095	19 827	19 839	18 763	20 377	19 762	20 527
10 to 14 years	112 367	17 761	19 475	18 878	19 008	17 693	19 552
15 to 19 years	113 029	17 489	19 264	20 703	19 547	17 486	18 540
20 to 24 years	108 963	18 971	15 315	18 980	20 568	18 141	16 988
25 to 34 years	255 092	47 765	37 468	37 236	45 218	46 650	40 755
35 to 44 years	229 040	42 279	37 360	34 987	37 938	41 234	35 242
45 to 54 years	165 676	27 636	29 851	27 526	26 119	27 563	26 981
55 to 64 years	146 797	23 424	26 783	25 701	21 563	23 680	25 646
65 to 74 years	130 584	19 767	24 233	24 640	17 878	20 952	23 114
75 to 84 years	90 428	12 158	16 114	18 626	11 823	14 591	17 116
85 years and over	32 961	4 612	5 511	6 691	4 138	5 783	6 226
3 and 4 years	45 363	7 996	7 436	6 878	7 719	7 768	7 566
16 years and over	1 250 748	210 831	207 998	211 281	201 046	212 667	206 925
18 years and over	1 207 529	204 030	200 211	203 768	193 848	206 060	199 612
21 years and over	1 135 336	192 635	189 263	189 744	180 622	194 734	188 338
60 years and over	326 903	47 983	59 261	62 866	44 342	53 116	59 335
62 years and over	298 181	43 475	54 050	57 836	40 109	48 449	54 262
Median age	34.5	33.8	36.4	35.9	32.4	34.5	34.9
Male	1 530 819	252 746	255 248	254 763	261 141	251 875	255 046
Median age	31.8	31.4	33.5	32.4	29.7	32.2	32.1
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over	2 308 578	386 158	382 426	388 310	381 702	388 030	381 952
Male	1 101 049	182 128	182 215	184 542	187 854	181 970	182 340
Female	1 207 529	204 030	200 211	203 768	193 848	206 060	199 612
White	1 947 222	328 706	306 047	333 187	327 385	342 868	309 029
Black	153 513	32 591	18 179	14 150	24 726	18 629	45 238
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	158 284	17 722	56 111	36 805	16 148	15 580	15 918
Asian or Pacific Islander	23 827	4 131	844	2 378	6 570	6 139	3 765
Other race	25 732	3 008	1 245	1 790	6 873	4 814	8 002
Hispanic origin (of any race)	51 542	7 754	3 475	4 285	12 695	9 931	13 402
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 145 585	524 264	524 264	524 264	524 265	524 264	524 264
In households	3 051 908	513 354	511 224	504 882	501 776	513 095	507 577
Householder	1 206 135	209 563	196 048	199 724	192 106	209 157	199 537
Family householder	855 321	141 156	146 731	142 935	141 109	142 639	140 751
Nonfamily householder	350 814	68 407	49 317	56 789	50 997	66 518	58 786
Male	147 718	30 484	19 202	22 286	22 697	28 309	24 740
Living alone	121 776	24 764	16 446	18 415	18 230	22 998	20 923
Female	203 096	37 923	30 115	34 503	28 300	38 209	34 046
Living alone	187 593	34 532	28 611	32 216	25 613	34 737	31 884
Spouse	695 961	112 552	121 350	117 152	116 834	116 640	111 433
Child	949 930	157 476	162 561	153 775	161 389	154 826	159 903
Grandchild	51 437	7 088	9 764	10 183	7 351	6 147	10 904
Other relatives	61 839	9 816	10 439	10 630	9 586	9 898	11 470
Nonrelatives	86 606	16 859	11 062	13 418	14 510	16 427	14 330
Institutionalized persons	51 211	5 476	9 303	10 261	6 122	6 122	12 022
Other persons in group quarters	42 466	5 434	3 737	9 121	14 462	5 047	4 665
Persons per household	2.53	2.45	2.61	2.53	2.61	2.45	2.54
Persons per family	3.06	3.03	3.07	3.04	3.09	3.02	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	424 213	59 606	78 958	84 109	56 888	67 343	77 309
In households	396 260	55 962	74 162	78 263	52 934	62 913	72 026
Householder	280 242	39 474	52 419	56 029	36 916	44 040	51 364
Nonfamily householder	134 315	19 299	24 505	27 140	17 022	21 396	24 953
Living alone	131 237	18 815	23 867	26 631	16 686	20 841	24 397
Male	26 367	3 528	5 304	5 616	3 244	3 684	4 991
Female	104 870	15 287	18 563	21 015	13 442	17 157	19 406
Spouse	96 392	13 298	17 931	18 664	13 260	15 740	17 499
Other relatives	16 694	2 731	3 132	3 105	2 435	2 642	2 649
Nonrelatives	2 932	459	680	465	323	491	514
Institutionalized persons	27 288	3 526	4 578	5 723	3 877	4 384	5 200
Other persons in group quarters	665	118	218	123	77	46	83

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State	3 145 585	226 523	2 397 696	2 308 578	148 115	173 274	961 560	322 975	141 214	137 227	424 213	189 078	45 848	33.2
COUNTY	524 264	40 405	400 001	386 158	22 921	29 654	177 177	53 227	22 401	21 172	59 606	24 763	6 105	32.6
Tulsa County	503 341	38 835	384 911	371 847	21 926	28 768	170 157	50 597	21 580	20 592	58 227	24 257	6 014	32.7
Wagoner County (pt.)	20 923	1 570	15 090	14 311	995	886	7 020	2 630	821	580	1 379	506	91	31.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	56 871	5 436	39 409	37 595	1 943	2 227	22 161	5 165	1 598	1 346	3 155	1 267	357	30.0
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	11 063	1 059	7 830	7 533	404	537	3 988	988	390	304	1 922	493	162	30.1
Okemah city (pt.)	15 015	1 134	10 984	10 502	559	653	4 948	1 461	618	589	1 674	735	179	32.4
Sand Springs city (pt.)	361 628	26 973	282 453	273 800	16 760	22 818	120 794	35 841	15 870	15 765	45 952	19 241	4 768	33.1
Tulsa city (pt.)														
District 2	524 264	36 356	398 547	382 426	22 786	23 867	146 903	58 464	25 808	25 640	78 958	34 191	7 854	35.0
COUNTY	18 421	1 437	13 418	12 770	831	965	5 019	1 887	786	790	2 492	1 080	233	31.6
Adair County	34 049	2 456	25 876	24 818	2 000	2 336	9 361	3 361	1 594	1 486	4 680	2 015	468	31.9
Cherokee County	14 104	1 031	11 211	10 803	517	578	4 031	1 713	717	763	2 484	1 143	840	34.2
Craig County	28 070	4 432	45 800	43 822	2 512	2 714	18 028	7 087	2 881	2 682	7 918	3 502	840	39.9
Delaware County	10 940	1 742	22 084	21 264	1 003	1 183	6 728	3 205	1 618	1 890	5 637	2 211	912	38.0
Haskell County	16 779	672	10 940	8 100	431	431	2 788	1 193	573	621	2 067	912	214	42.3
McIntosh County	10 940	938	13 325	12 861	568	625	3 809	1 944	1 082	1 212	3 621	1 492	294	35.6
Murray County	33 366	2 339	25 281	24 289	1 336	1 392	8 829	3 829	1 689	1 760	5 210	2 144	458	34.3
Muskogee County	68 078	4 753	51 478	49 457	2 891	3 149	19 605	6 707	3 192	3 161	10 752	4 833	1 180	38.4
Nowata County	9 992	626	7 771	7 472	371	367	2 581	1 113	543	549	1 921	933	206	36.1
Okfuskee County	11 551	746	8 883	8 527	447	505	3 097	1 275	543	601	2 059	988	248	35.5
Osage County	36 490	2 603	27 821	26 724	1 661	1 763	9 597	3 931	1 727	1 746	6 299	2 930	701	34.5
Osage County (pt.)	33 100	2 363	24 858	23 856	1 189	1 374	10 991	3 648	1 452	1 512	4 590	2 023	480	37.0
Pittsburg County	30 561	1 904	24 056	23 229	2 011	1 322	7 741	3 197	1 580	1 721	5 657	2 337	513	36.3
Pawnee County (pt.)	1 890	1 904	24 056	23 229	2 011	1 322	7 741	3 197	1 580	1 721	5 657	2 337	513	36.3
Rogers County	55 170	4 046	41 226	39 498	2 353	2 316	17 099	7 034	2 810	2 271	5 615	2 266	490	33.9
Sequoyah County	33 828	2 461	25 335	24 200	1 464	1 736	17 099	7 034	2 810	2 271	5 615	2 266	490	33.9
Wagoner County (pt.)	26 960	1 870	20 225	19 343	1 039	1 167	8 154	3 202	1 551	1 551	4 453	1 957	294	34.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	1 172	126	793	762	34	76	435	120	32	20	45	19	2	27.6
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	13 280	1 050	10 043	9 694	621	690	3 959	1 188	629	558	2 049	241	241	33.1
Claremore city	37 706	2 666	28 772	27 704	1 266	1 612	10 519	3 935	1 820	1 779	2 787	1 244	287	37.1
Muskogee city	13 441	1 015	10 322	9 919	866	773	3 358	1 207	635	824	6 995	3 263	802	35.1
Okemah city	5 88	7	64	63	2	4	31	9	3	3	2 541	1 262	328	33.7
Okemah city (pt.)	331	21	244	235	11	9	47	19	19	25	11	2	1	35.0
Sand Springs city (pt.)	18 074	1 273	13 912	13 360	729	880	5 271	1 974	828	834	2 844	1 304	308	36.3
Scottdale city	10 398	781	8 180	7 913	996	1 189	2 679	796	353	361	2 844	807	308	35.6
Tulsa city (pt.)	5 674	439	4 194	4 012	240	230	1 711	638	238	223	1 539	229	229	35.1
District 3	524 264	34 300	403 838	388 310	28 238	29 792	143 445	53 668	24 573	24 485	84 109	39 436	9 602	34.2
COUNTY	12 778	802	9 870	9 442	538	576	3 761	1 338	696	586	1 967	864	192	34.8
Adair County	32 089	2 143	24 946	24 015	1 849	1 986	8 423	3 252	1 533	1 494	5 468	2 552	616	34.6
Cherokee County	42 919	3 018	32 498	31 198	1 485	1 736	12 400	4 276	2 032	2 186	7 083	3 411	845	35.3
Cherokee County	15 302	1 109	11 504	10 994	582	622	3 804	1 523	746	808	2 849	1 317	292	35.9
Coal County	5 780	360	4 437	4 243	226	226	3 532	1 381	285	303	1 084	547	133	36.4
Hughes County	13 023	732	10 214	9 894	442	412	2 608	1 381	724	739	2 951	1 510	133	40.5
Johnston County	10 032	622	7 492	7 353	587	412	2 608	1 049	487	463	1 747	821	388	35.3
Leflore County	10 333	694	7 898	7 537	479	458	2 639	1 049	466	506	1 789	789	193	35.3
LeFlore County	43 270	3 054	32 746	31 346	1 847	2 058	12 136	4 836	1 958	1 949	6 542	3 062	721	34.3
Lincoln County	29 216	1 981	21 955	20 997	1 122	1 141	8 238	3 293	1 462	1 361	4 360	2 009	510	34.8
Love County	8 157	483	6 375	6 110	328	394	2 347	906	390	403	1 342	614	144	36.1
McCurry County	33 433	2 563	24 612	23 539	1 389	1 651	9 131	3 567	1 574	1 497	4 730	2 166	466	33.0
Marshall County	10 829	8 691	8 370	8 370	417	406	2 652	1 174	585	656	2 480	1 074	229	41.0
Murray County	12 042	717	9 322	8 975	426	463	3 208	1 257	636	664	2 321	1 096	293	38.2
Pawnee County (pt.)	13 685	930	10 412	9 984	529	531	3 796	1 510	677	635	2 306	2 255	555	36.2
Payne County	61 507	3 577	49 762	48 510	7 441	8 184	17 473	4 823	1 896	1 963	6 730	3 209	833	26.9
Pittsburg County	40 581	2 495	30 517	29 517	1 429	1 705	11 154	4 466	2 143	2 235	7 385	3 358	821	37.5
Pontotoc County	34 119	2 190	26 533	25 588	2 061	2 135	9 216	3 335	1 582	1 541	5 718	2 766	702	34.2
Portlawtonie County	58 760	3 950	44 735	42 908	3 081	3 451	16 455	6 149	2 795	2 574	8 456	4 009	1 019	33.4
Pushmataha County	10 997	690	8 533	8 193	384	451	2 718	1 293	618	657	2 072	221	221	38.6
Seminole County	25 412	1 654	19 428	18 647	1 029	1 114	6 569	2 653	1 288	1 265	4 729	2 247	536	36.3

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city	15 820	953	12 788	12 391	1 370	1 319	3 752	1 338	665	671	3 276	1 748	465	34.0
Adair city	23 079	1 627	17 046	17 046	777	952	6 409	2 131	1 073	1 211	4 493	2 221	588	36.3
Durant city	12 823	908	10 102	9 769	1 044	1 167	3 162	1 058	473	472	2 393	1 197	303	31.4
McAlester city	16 370	1 005	13 034	12 639	555	800	4 684	1 540	756	913	3 391	1 736	514	37.3
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	64	4	43	42	—	2	20	9	3	—	8	—	—	33.0
Shawnee city	26 017	1 851	20 325	19 486	1 803	1 731	6 846	2 301	1 122	1 168	4 715	2 447	665	33.3
Stillwater city	36 676	1 939	31 021	30 481	6 541	7 059	10 045	2 183	819	831	3 003	1 508	422	24.0
District 4	524 265	38 856	396 711	381 702	29 515	35 000	167 636	51 336	21 487	19 840	56 888	24 611	5 773	31.0
COUNTY														
Cleveland County	174 253	12 404	133 045	128 274	11 859	13 949	61 628	17 777	6 230	5 123	11 708	4 583	1 052	29.7
Comanche County	111 486	9 456	83 009	79 971	7 789	9 436	35 723	9 409	4 198	3 769	9 607	3 855	831	28.2
Concho County	6 651	409	5 154	4 952	253	279	1 723	717	330	321	1 329	665	159	37.1
Garvin County	26 605	1 622	20 612	19 842	1 024	1 053	7 060	1 053	1 385	1 353	5 282	2 647	616	37.0
Grady County	41 747	2 969	31 208	29 931	1 766	1 845	12 454	1 871	1 116	1 711	5 658	2 721	673	33.4
Jackson County	28 764	2 611	21 103	20 286	1 436	2 006	8 776	2 507	1 116	967	3 478	1 649	414	29.7
Jefferson County	7 010	414	5 490	5 278	241	290	1 798	683	343	388	1 535	803	207	38.7
McCain County	22 795	1 466	17 271	16 489	964	964	6 789	2 866	1 153	1 018	2 757	1 230	288	34.3
Oklahoma County (pt.)	52 271	4 081	39 456	37 884	2 376	3 148	17 264	4 870	2 243	2 255	5 728	1 857	429	31.3
Stephens County	42 299	2 702	32 556	31 306	1 419	1 574	11 886	4 160	2 185	2 387	7 695	3 537	819	37.0
Tillman County	10 384	722	7 807	7 489	410	456	2 495	1 036	465	516	2 111	1 064	285	36.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	21 910	2 135	15 959	15 356	1 150	1 479	6 881	1 713	788	668	2 477	1 205	318	28.6
Chickasha city	14 988	1 108	11 877	11 101	480	758	4 174	1 338	416	416	2 865	1 538	421	34.3
Duncan city	21 732	1 410	16 322	16 222	751	872	4 121	1 933	1 012	1 201	4 332	2 007	458	37.1
Fort Sill CDP	12 107	816	9 291	9 006	3 057	3 853	7 755	1 386	7	7	7 390	2	—	21.5
Lovington city	80 561	7 354	59 066	56 803	3 962	5 986	26 334	7 076	3 197	2 858	7 390	3 020	696	29.1
Midwest City city (pt.)	41 334	3 041	31 368	30 330	1 748	2 353	13 417	3 834	1 851	1 964	5 163	1 694	397	32.4
Moore city	40 318	3 354	28 618	27 241	1 743	2 343	14 675	4 331	1 363	1 050	2 029	1 768	168	29.4
Norman city	80 071	5 210	63 590	62 209	7 826	9 062	26 726	4 933	2 457	2 415	6 590	2 783	684	28.4
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	45 448	3 601	33 745	32 336	2 130	2 675	16 847	5 452	1 821	1 337	2 074	554	94	30.5
District 5	524 264	38 571	401 675	388 030	22 022	27 908	172 563	53 622	22 575	21 997	67 343	30 195	7 779	33.4
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	41 314	3 347	29 605	28 280	1 594	1 542	15 312	4 600	1 540	1 110	2 582	1 137	330	31.4
Key County	48 056	3 406	36 582	35 303	1 819	2 038	13 700	4 820	2 156	2 378	8 392	3 986	1 062	35.6
Logan County	29 011	1 958	22 103	21 121	1 890	1 656	8 225	3 017	1 230	1 229	3 874	1 910	569	32.6
Noble County	11 045	773	8 356	8 060	380	461	3 168	1 226	537	493	1 795	924	263	35.1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	338 227	25 282	261 623	253 385	14 395	20 014	115 751	33 404	14 197	13 819	41 805	18 567	4 683	32.9
Ozage County (pt.)	8 545	550	6 500	6 240	274	304	2 494	545	1 113	1 066	1 106	396	74	36.5
Washington County	48 066	3 255	36 906	35 641	1 670	1 893	13 913	5 442	2 428	2 506	7 789	3 275	798	36.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	34 256	2 370	26 327	25 467	1 179	1 438	9 946	3 742	1 621	1 812	5 729	2 420	557	36.6
Bethany city	20 075	1 248	15 977	15 446	1 253	1 283	5 868	2 241	1 177	1 006	2 618	1 198	398	34.2
Edmond city	52 315	4 273	38 534	37 041	2 686	3 105	18 776	5 489	1 888	1 445	3 672	1 722	499	30.7
Guthrie city	10 518	690	8 135	7 703	407	556	2 705	904	407	432	2 024	1 149	400	33.6
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	239 395	18 279	186 027	180 522	8 887	14 298	83 788	23 164	9 829	9 822	30 734	13 634	3 270	33.1
Ponca City city	26 359	1 944	20 072	19 343	1 208	1 208	7 894	2 505	1 118	1 306	4 505	2 144	575	35.3
The Village city	10 353	915	8 144	7 998	276	343	3 782	775	397	538	1 685	611	122	33.5
Yukon city (pt.)	20 775	1 570	14 912	14 221	827	796	7 438	2 203	770	547	1 640	860	280	31.5
District 6	524 264	38 035	396 924	381 952	22 633	27 053	153 836	52 658	24 370	24 093	77 309	35 882	8 735	33.5
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	6 416	333	5 211	5 064	200	275	1 726	704	339	358	1 462	770	186	40.0
Beaver County	6 023	374	4 554	4 353	166	205	1 678	669	320	299	1 016	474	86	36.6
Beckham County	18 812	1 384	14 044	13 525	677	751	5 294	1 738	846	848	3 371	1 161	437	36.4
Blaine County	11 470	831	8 623	8 301	404	461	2 984	1 148	545	547	2 212	1 438	306	35.8
Caddo County	29 550	2 225	22 029	21 110	1 142	1 311	7 937	3 015	1 387	1 411	4 907	2 438	605	34.3
Canadian County (pt.)	33 095	2 405	24 704	23 669	1 299	1 470	10 883	3 709	1 268	1 268	3 591	1 636	425	37.8
Cherokee County	3 301	222	2 494	2 391	116	116	865	335	159	159	3 729	1 836	42	37.2
Clallam County	26 897	1 924	20 457	19 782	2 204	2 184	7 446	2 353	1 032	975	3 586	1 787	176	29.7
Custer County	5 551	351	4 253	4 088	140	181	1 455	576	254	277	1 205	637	176	38.2
Dewey County	4 497	246	3 478	3 319	104	110	1 179	466	220	213	1 027	523	104	39.9

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 6—Con. COUNTY — Con.														
Garfield County	56 735	3 905	43 362	41 857	2 060	2 904	17 155	5 713	2 618	2 661	8 746	4 167	1 026	34.2
Grant County	5 689	388	4 410	4 257	138	171	1 492	531	302	328	1 295	1 669	168	39.5
Greer County	6 559	328	5 405	5 247	244	331	1 762	642	302	366	1 600	854	238	39.9
Harmon County	3 793	258	2 863	2 752	134	152	1 852	331	302	209	906	479	135	37.7
Harper County	2 063	227	3 152	3 031	98	95	1 085	426	247	238	842	439	100	39.2
Kingfisher County	13 212	945	9 818	9 428	435	465	3 868	1 350	625	588	2 097	1 026	284	34.1
Kiowa County	11 347	779	8 667	8 322	351	446	2 774	1 068	516	630	2 537	1 363	346	37.8
LeFlore County	8 035	507	6 121	5 881	258	258	2 153	873	388	398	1 553	1 790	194	37.3
Major County	209 113	16 425	157 647	151 652	9 838	12 324	64 318	20 851	9 799	9 513	25 009	10 054	2 281	32.0
Oklahoma County (pt.)	4 147	265	3 125	2 994	141	147	1 128	435	194	192	757	357	64	36.1
Roger Mills County	16 419	1 344	12 318	11 797	827	855	4 744	1 696	826	713	2 136	1 932	204	32.8
Texas County	11 441	768	8 675	8 352	344	424	3 020	1 160	549	591	2 264	1 095	286	36.8
Wickliffe County	9 103	508	7 336	7 140	628	567	2 157	881	406	465	2 036	1 049	281	37.5
Woods County	18 976	1 303	14 178	13 640	692	850	5 881	1 968	858	871	2 520	1 174	272	33.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Del City city	23 928	1 731	18 124	17 403	1 089	1 294	7 119	2 535	1 329	1 294	2 743	892	165	33.1
Elk City city	10 428	848	7 594	7 296	382	476	3 104	893	402	405	1 634	817	208	32.4
El Reno city	15 414	1 063	11 894	11 497	611	710	4 997	1 603	645	685	2 246	1 070	288	34.4
Enid city	45 309	3 211	34 877	33 759	1 717	2 540	13 818	4 336	2 068	2 102	7 178	3 488	863	34.0
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 933	1 122	7 830	7 495	561	831	3 601	950	421	364	767	251	52	27.8
Mustang city	10 434	832	7 454	7 042	452	478	3 689	1 229	414	257	523	221	56	30.2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	159 812	12 639	120 818	116 346	7 504	9 605	49 192	15 675	7 262	7 145	19 963	8 360	1 946	32.0
Weatherford city	10 124	654	7 979	7 771	1 572	1 437	2 707	663	291	242	859	460	108	24.0
Woodward city	12 340	948	9 072	8 735	411	564	3 901	1 151	503	545	1 660	784	192	32.5
Yukon city (pt.)	12 160	12	117	112	1	2	48	17	5	—	39	31	22	37.5

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race						Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	3 145 585	1 530 819	1 614 766	2 583 512	233 801	252 420	33 563	42 289	86 160	2 547 588	231 462	246 631	32 366	1 378
District 1	524 264	252 746	271 518	436 341	50 149	26 996	6 069	4 709	12 288	429 770	49 701	26 339	5 907	259
COUNTY	503 341	242 405	260 936	417 737	49 618	25 401	5 976	4 609	11 958	411 379	49 173	24 769	5 815	247
Wagoner County (pt.)	20 923	10 341	10 582	18 604	531	1 595	93	100	330	18 391	528	1 570	92	12
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	56 871	28 058	28 813	52 142	1 799	2 012	545	373	1 211	51 364	1 776	1 970	523	27
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	11 063	5 328	5 735	10 162	148	660	59	34	131	10 074	148	651	59	3
Owasso city (pt.)	15 015	7 584	7 431	13 763	251	910	34	57	221	13 618	248	891	34	3
Sand Springs city (pt.)	361 628	172 919	188 709	289 542	46 350	16 863	5 103	3 770	9 428	284 691	45 950	16 392	4 977	190
Tulsa city (pt.)				404 216	26 568	90 154	1 292	2 034	5 946	401 412	26 394	89 169	1 236	107
District 2														
COUNTY	18 421	9 043	9 378	10 235	4	8 065	12	105	245	10 171	4	7 985	12	4
Adair County	34 049	16 511	17 538	22 068	384	11 380	68	149	470	21 900	377	11 232	66	4
Cherokee County	14 104	6 870	7 234	10 864	483	2 695	34	28	101	10 819	470	2 680	31	3
Craig County	60 915	29 609	31 306	53 522	1 918	5 128	142	205	133	53 134	1 911	5 068	133	9
Creek County	28 070	13 655	14 415	20 848	20	7 096	43	63	227	20 743	20	7 038	40	2
Delaware County	10 940	5 287	5 653	9 216	98	1 592	26	74	9	9 177	98	1 583	8	—
Haskell County	8 090	4 090	4 000	12 757	885	3 072	27	38	150	12 674	880	3 038	26	11
McIntosh County	16 779	8 359	8 420	27 119	68	6 020	74	85	308	26 952	68	5 966	69	3
Murray County	33 366	16 359	17 007	27 119	68	6 020	74	85	308	26 952	68	5 966	69	3
Muskogee County	32 601	16 359	16 242	27 119	68	6 020	74	85	308	26 952	68	5 966	69	3
Nowata County	9 992	4 874	5 118	7 973	364	1 634	6	15	73	7 934	359	1 619	6	1
Okfuskee County	11 551	5 864	5 687	7 833	132	2 333	17	36	140	7 760	132	2 306	17	3
Okmulgee County	36 490	17 613	18 877	27 372	4 422	4 454	80	162	458	27 157	4 413	4 379	75	8
Osage County (pt.)	33 100	16 448	16 652	23 644	4 174	5 035	539	71	539	23 430	4 112	4 945	64	10
Ottawa County	30 561	14 478	16 083	24 495	188	5 568	102	208	64	24 378	188	5 514	97	9
Pawnee County (pt.)	1 890	969	921	1 763	1	122	3	—	28	1 742	1	117	1	—
Rogers County	27 231	13 250	14 000	27 231	456	7 117	188	167	618	46 870	442	7 043	186	11
Sequoyah County	33 828	16 496	17 332	25 887	791	7 000	75	75	299	25 720	782	6 949	74	4
Wagoner County (pt.)	26 960	13 250	13 710	22 513	1 453	2 794	81	119	308	22 348	1 449	2 771	79	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	1 172	584	588	1 077	10	67	13	5	18	1 064	10	67	13	—
Claremore city	13 280	6 298	6 982	10 608	343	2 165	84	80	220	10 503	329	2 136	84	8
Miami city	13 142	6 004	7 138	10 653	179	2 198	52	60	132	10 603	179	2 175	50	3
Muskogee city	37 708	17 402	20 306	26 025	7 088	4 145	199	62	564	25 767	7 086	4 078	198	15
Okmulgee city	13 441	6 384	7 057	8 487	3 217	1 634	41	231	177	8 410	3 210	1 601	39	4
Owasso city (pt.)	88	43	45	84	—	4	—	—	4	84	—	—	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.)	331	170	161	317	—	12	—	2	—	309	—	12	—	—
Sapulpa city	18 074	8 604	9 470	15 610	902	1 415	68	79	10	15 461	897	1 392	63	1
Tahlequah city	10 398	4 750	5 648	7 101	261	2 925	40	71	184	7 059	254	2 859	39	3
Tulsa city (pt.)	5 674	2 619	3 055	1 902	3 475	228	30	39	136	1 853	3 428	219	30	8
District 3	524 264	254 763	269 501	437 177	21 186	59 979	3 061	2 861	7 291	433 823	21 009	59 007	2 986	148
COUNTY	12 778	6 710	6 068	10 365	760	1 587	16	50	118	10 325	751	1 567	16	1
Atoka County	32 089	15 395	16 694	26 790	422	4 557	143	177	465	26 540	422	4 516	140	6
Bryan County	42 919	20 555	22 384	35 199	3 580	3 632	164	344	781	34 865	3 544	3 557	163	9
Cartersville County	15 302	7 264	8 038	10 933	1 958	2 319	25	67	195	10 837	1 954	2 286	24	6
Cherokee County	5 780	2 760	3 011	4 757	48	955	2	18	39	4 746	48	945	2	—
Coal County	13 023	6 121	6 902	10 354	384	2 232	13	40	136	10 283	381	2 205	13	5
Hughes County	10 032	4 887	5 145	8 173	215	1 983	14	47	120	8 126	213	1 558	14	1
Johnston County	10 333	5 146	5 187	8 524	154	1 574	20	61	115	8 488	150	1 561	18	1
Lamar County	43 270	21 232	22 038	36 907	1 030	5 112	94	127	419	36 674	1 025	5 050	92	10
Le Flore County	29 216	14 324	14 892	26 392	789	1 849	56	130	307	26 258	780	1 814	55	2
Lincoln County														
Love County	8 157	4 181	3 976	6 992	360	559	12	234	335	6 911	360	538	12	1
McCurtain County	33 433	16 015	17 418	24 821	3 452	4 873	89	198	459	24 659	3 428	4 798	84	5
Marshall County	10 829	5 201	5 628	9 412	186	1 088	13	130	184	9 295	184	1 058	13	4
Murray County	12 042	5 870	6 172	9 421	207	1 331	16	67	169	10 337	203	1 311	16	6
Pawnee County (pt.)	13 685	6 744	7 941	12 007	118	1 509	24	27	85	11 964	116	1 496	23	1
Payne County	61 507	30 740	30 767	54 991	1 782	2 652	175	332	917	54 439	1 759	2 618	173	35
Pittsburg County	40 581	19 899	20 682	33 765	1 505	5 005	111	195	479	33 552	1 498	4 940	100	12
Pottawatomie County	34 119	16 137	17 982	28 246	862	4 741	113	157	411	28 064	855	4 675	108	6
Pottawatomie County	58 760	28 080	30 680	47 931	1 326	6 848	337	318	990	49 481	1 313	6 630	311	35
Pottawatomie County	10 997	5 401	5 596	9 164	112	1 669	9	43	136	9 094	112	1 648	6	1
Pushmataha County	25 412	12 092	13 320	19 033	1 936	4 304	40	99	340	18 885	1 913	4 236	37	1

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race							Nat of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city	15 820	7 095	8 725	12 879	672	2 103	92	74	200	12 794	667	2 069	87	3
Adair city	23 079	10 756	12 323	17 861	2 711	2 101	127	279	17 622	2 692	2 040	126	126	6
Adair city	12 823	5 987	6 836	10 790	1 161	1 658	113	101	10 661	1 611	1 641	110	126	5
Durant city	16 370	7 935	8 415	13 306	1 255	1 662	67	80	13 210	1 248	1 637	62	62	8
McAlester city	64	29	35	59	—	4	—	—	—	59	—	4	—	—
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	26 017	11 962	14 055	21 496	888	3 243	201	189	511	21 306	884	3 129	183	—
Shawnee city	36 076	18 583	18 093	32 114	1 369	1 262	1 697	234	660	31 718	1 346	1 242	1 688	22
Stillwater city	524 265	261 141	263 124	441 223	37 708	25 168	8 969	11 197	21 023	432 913	37 122	24 254	8 594	359
District 4														
COUNTY														
Cleveland County	174 253	87 684	86 569	154 153	5 271	8 959	4 012	1 858	4 655	151 661	5 203	8 730	3 929	75
Comanche County	111 486	57 895	53 991	79 446	19 908	5 153	3 065	3 694	6 923	77 187	19 547	4 812	2 879	138
Cotton County	6 651	3 814	3 071	5 183	142	1 523	6	167	6 231	5 771	140	499	6	4
Garvin County	26 605	12 447	13 958	23 780	776	1 882	59	158	23 629	721	1 864	57	57	3
Groby County	41 747	20 987	21 600	37 602	1 537	2 152	121	335	37 286	2 641	2 086	117	117	6
Jackson County	28 764	14 253	14 511	23 060	2 696	510	392	2 106	3 325	21 925	2 641	2 086	367	57
Jefferson County	7 010	3 331	3 679	6 340	40	1 542	18	270	16 310	40	338	16	16	—
McCain County	22 795	11 364	11 431	20 759	233	1 513	36	254	20 488	229	1 460	35	35	5
Oklahoma County	52 271	25 594	26 677	43 364	5 167	2 066	1 074	600	1 538	5 118	1 997	1 013	1 013	39
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	42 299	20 166	22 133	38 829	5 945	1 720	158	647	38 553	941	1 696	14	14	14
Stephens County	10 384	4 976	5 408	7 857	1 043	348	28	1 108	7 541	1 018	323	23	23	18
Tillman County														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	21 910	10 814	11 096	16 793	2 670	329	368	1 750	2 593	16 010	2 615	298	345	49
Chickasha city	14 988	6 837	8 151	12 605	466	675	68	174	12 446	1 456	645	68	68	2
Duncan city	21 732	10 117	11 615	19 432	925	705	118	552	19 245	854	3 555	236	236	13
Fort Sill CDP	12 107	9 157	2 950	6 685	4 166	145	334	777	6 353	4 080	921	113	113	34
Lawton city	80 561	39 227	41 334	57 019	15 575	2 684	2 621	2 662	55 112	15 303	2 463	2 487	2 487	92
Midwest City city (pt.)	41 334	19 820	21 514	34 292	4 197	1 702	732	411	33 684	4 155	1 650	701	701	12
Moore city	40 318	19 711	20 607	36 362	719	2 136	516	585	35 671	710	2 062	510	510	12
Norman city	80 071	39 992	40 079	70 053	8 867	3 867	2 572	718	68 986	2 816	3 782	2 528	2 528	55
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	45 448	23 073	22 375	39 893	1 851	1 915	1 206	583	1 411	39 189	1 836	1 850	1 148	14
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	524 264	251 875	272 389	453 965	29 186	24 240	8 808	8 065	16 718	446 600	28 830	23 340	8 545	231
District 5														
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	41 314	20 271	21 043	38 325	330	1 234	1 088	337	835	37 890	330	1 174	1 068	17
Kay County	48 056	23 162	24 894	42 978	856	3 650	240	225	42 552	854	3 555	236	236	8
Logan County	29 011	14 189	14 822	23 636	4 029	935	98	313	23 444	3 974	921	96	96	20
Noble County	11 045	5 365	5 480	9 828	200	935	24	58	9 783	199	912	24	24	1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	338 227	161 632	176 595	289 524	22 459	12 577	6 940	6 727	13 426	283 788	22 169	11 952	6 707	170
Ozage County (pt.)	8 545	4 261	4 284	7 350	36	1 126	7	26	7 273	36	1 109	6	6	15
Washington County	48 066	22 995	25 071	42 324	1 276	3 783	411	272	788	41 870	1 268	3 717	408	15
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	34 256	16 218	18 038	30 345	1 140	2 180	383	208	603	29 997	1 133	2 128	380	15
Bethany city	20 075	9 475	10 600	18 508	391	643	308	225	18 283	390	1 283	298	298	10
Edmond city	52 315	25 414	26 901	48 005	2 619	1 317	1 056	316	47 449	1 594	1 049	1 049	1 049	19
Guthrie city	10 518	4 916	5 602	7 939	2 019	3 325	54	181	7 859	317	1 978	53	53	8
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	239 395	114 336	125 059	199 505	18 686	9 318	5 931	5 955	194 870	18 432	8 783	5 727	5 727	136
Ponca City city	26 359	12 469	13 890	23 764	773	4 155	183	184	23 491	772	1 404	180	180	3
The Village city	10 353	4 783	5 570	8 867	1 019	2 81	118	68	8 731	1 013	273	116	116	7
Yukon city (pt.)	20 775	10 006	10 769	19 474	1 151	636	332	182	19 261	1 151	608	324	324	5
District 6														
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	6 416	3 376	3 040	5 971	203	165	6	71	5 941	202	157	6	6	8
Beaver County	6 023	2 966	3 057	5 741	1	62	3	216	5 653	1	61	3	3	5
Beckham County	18 812	9 001	9 811	17 565	382	351	43	471	17 270	375	332	42	42	5
Blaine County	11 470	5 502	5 968	9 778	499	995	20	788	9 697	483	979	18	18	6
Caddo County	29 550	14 314	15 236	29 128	750	6 667	68	795	28 579	738	6 274	67	67	10
Canadian County (pt.)	33 095	16 977	16 118	29 128	1 486	1 918	138	425	28 579	1 436	1 859	120	120	15
Cimarron County	3 301	1 632	1 662	3 057	930	32	12	200	2 851	—	23	12	12	3
Custer County	26 897	13 131	13 766	22 896	930	1 242	169	1 242	22 585	928	1 163	163	163	15
Dewey County	5 551	2 885	2 666	5 182	5	315	6	43	5 160	5	306	6	6	1
Ellis County	4 497	2 193	2 304	4 351	3	66	11	66	4 281	2	63	11	11	2

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con. COUNTY — Con.													
All persons	27 245	29 490	52 403	2 020	1 234	587	491	1 086	51 906	2 002	1 171	554	16
Garfield County	2 703	2 986	5 564	3	72	14	36	58	5 542	3	72	14	—
Grant County	3 424	3 135	5 710	452	144	16	237	336	5 611	450	141	16	5
Greer County	1 809	1 984	2 854	288	38	6	607	656	2 818	280	33	6	—
Harmon County	2 000	2 063	3 972	3	30	6	52	72	3 952	3	30	6	—
Harper County	6 409	6 803	12 201	305	358	14	334	407	12 132	304	352	13	4
Kingfisher County	5 340	6 007	9 526	615	757	37	412	604	9 365	609	728	35	6
Kiowa County	11 347	12 147	23 534	1 137	1 377	10	71	132	23 461	1 137	1 377	10	1
Major County	8 055	8 055	16 110	60 781	9 670	4 019	5 874	10 473	125 230	60 310	9 111	3 836	153
Oklahoma County (pt.)	2 045	2 102	3 948	3	167	4	25	73	3 909	2	160	3	—
Roger Mills County	4 147	4 147	8 294	3	167	4	25	73	8 294	3	160	3	—
Texas County	8 148	8 271	15 131	71	186	39	992	1 634	14 511	69	157	34	14
Washita County	11 441	12 147	23 588	20	260	28	185	406	23 588	20	235	27	1
Woods County	9 103	9 917	19 020	49	134	28	81	141	18 979	49	126	28	—
Woodward County	18 976	19 479	38 455	132	465	80	319	575	38 455	132	443	68	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Del City city	11 544	12 384	19 455	2 624	1 086	425	338	705	19 131	2 602	1 070	406	14
Elk City city	4 944	5 484	9 485	1 348	265	37	293	435	9 364	341	248	37	3
El Reno city	8 115	7 299	12 444	1 387	1 217	83	283	712	12 088	1 338	1 181	65	10
Enid city	21 687	23 622	41 241	1 996	1 054	570	448	961	40 827	1 978	992	537	14
Midwest city (pt.)	5 186	5 747	5 989	4 307	331	178	128	283	5 886	4 298	322	170	4
Mustang city	5 193	5 241	9 821	76	394	44	99	252	9 681	75	379	44	3
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	77 028	82 784	93 082	50 527	7 557	3 353	5 293	9 175	90 129	50 143	7 046	3 197	122
Weatherford city	4 917	5 207	9 157	247	477	95	148	281	9 057	247	442	94	3
Woodward city	5 970	6 370	11 738	25	309	60	208	407	11 568	25	289	48	—
Yukon city (pt.)	75	85	160	—	—	—	—	4	156	—	—	—	—

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		Total	Female	House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over							
The State	3 051 908	1 206 135	855 321	695 961	125 469	350 814	309 369	131 237	104 870	2.53	3.06	93 677	51 211	42 466	
District 1	513 354	209 563	141 156	112 552	22 979	68 407	59 296	18 815	15 287	2.45	3.03	10 910	5 476	5 434	
COUNTY															
Tulsa County	492 508	202 537	135 243	107 430	22 374	67 294	58 318	18 463	15 018	2.43	3.02	10 833	5 399	5 434	
Wagoner County (pt.)	20 846	7 026	5 913	5 122	605	1 113	978	352	269	2.97	3.28	77	77	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	56 360	18 868	15 830	13 793	1 599	3 038	2 510	778	649	2.99	3.30	511	369	142	
Owosso city (pt.)	10 883	3 871	3 086	2 621	346	785	710	339	306	2.81	3.21	180	180	—	
Sond Springs city (pt.)	14 753	5 546	4 176	3 379	664	1 370	1 246	545	457	2.66	3.13	262	242	20	
Tulso city (pt.)	352 823	153 239	95 185	73 149	17 908	58 054	50 271	15 180	12 332	2.30	2.95	8 805	3 980	4 825	
District 2	511 224	196 048	146 731	121 350	19 687	49 317	45 057	23 867	18 563	2.61	3.07	13 040	9 303	3 737	
COUNTY															
Adair County	18 222	6 386	4 938	3 901	783	1 448	1 349	777	577	2.85	3.31	199	183	16	
Cherokee County	32 776	12 657	9 193	7 308	1 483	3 464	2 936	1 292	988	2.59	3.07	1 273	348	925	
Craig County	12 907	5 272	3 719	3 135	455	1 553	1 451	884	691	2.45	2.98	1 197	758	439	
Creek County	60 273	22 470	17 336	14 544	2 116	5 134	4 662	2 411	1 887	2.68	3.11	642	611	31	
Oelwore County	27 655	11 003	8 306	7 128	877	2 697	2 465	1 428	1 047	2.51	2.93	415	343	72	
Haskell County	10 835	4 319	3 155	2 655	366	1 164	1 096	687	526	2.51	3.01	105	96	9	
McIntosh County	16 460	6 786	4 991	4 170	635	1 795	1 650	998	706	2.43	2.87	319	214	105	
Mayes County	33 062	12 672	9 654	8 252	1 070	3 018	2 756	1 445	1 114	2.61	3.05	304	235	69	
Muskogee County	65 249	25 174	18 194	14 315	3 148	6 980	6 418	3 417	2 758	2.59	3.11	2 829	2 344	485	
Nowato County	9 789	3 994	2 866	2 418	344	1 128	1 054	673	514	2.45	2.96	203	189	14	
Okfuskee County	10 755	4 164	3 016	2 443	449	1 148	1 075	664	511	2.58	3.12	796	795	1	
Okmulgee County	35 359	14 044	10 023	7 850	1 748	4 021	3 724	2 072	1 575	2.52	3.05	1 131	598	533	
Osage County (pt.)	31 928	12 139	8 958	7 411	1 229	3 181	2 954	1 512	1 204	2.63	3.14	1 172	1 152	20	
Ottowo County	29 299	12 124	8 546	7 090	1 173	3 578	3 315	1 891	1 551	2.42	2.94	1 262	412	850	
Pownee County (pt.)	1 890	723	573	515	36	150	127	43	31	2.61	2.96	—	—	—	
Rogers County	54 587	19 866	15 928	13 861	1 530	3 938	3 528	1 536	1 245	2.75	3.12	583	485	98	
Sequoyah County	33 368	12 335	9 551	7 727	1 399	2 784	2 568	1 282	993	2.71	3.13	460	392	68	
Wagoner County (pt.)	26 810	9 920	7 784	6 627	846	2 136	1 929	855	645	2.70	3.10	150	148	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	1 172	388	330	293	28	58	47	11	8	3.02	3.34	—	—	—	
Cloremore city	12 848	5 163	3 594	2 804	634	1 569	1 417	712	600	2.49	3.04	432	344	88	
Miami city	12 089	5 414	3 505	2 826	594	1 909	1 778	1 019	869	2.23	2.83	1 053	232	821	
Muskogee city	36 535	15 088	10 067	7 463	2 183	5 021	4 633	2 480	2 052	2.42	3.03	1 173	985	188	
Okmulgee city	12 597	5 250	3 476	2 432	874	1 774	1 612	862	661	2.40	3.01	844	317	527	
Owosso city (pt.)	88	32	27	26	—	5	5	3	2	2.75	3.07	—	—	—	
Sond Springs city (pt.)	331	109	99	91	8	10	10	2	2	3.04	3.22	—	—	—	
Sopulpa city	17 733	6 946	5 131	4 115	790	1 815	1 651	874	701	2.55	3.02	341	319	22	
Tohlequoh city	9 494	4 111	2 524	1 776	628	1 587	1 262	500	411	2.31	2.92	904	297	607	
Tulso city (pt.)	5 659	2 208	1 532	1 095	374	676	627	267	222	2.56	3.15	15	12	3	
District 3	504 882	199 724	142 935	117 152	20 152	56 789	50 631	26 631	21 015	2.53	3.04	19 382	10 261	9 121	
COUNTY															
Atoka County	11 708	4 495	3 362	2 776	451	1 133	1 068	616	478	2.60	3.08	1 070	1 068	2	
Bryon County	31 168	12 524	8 887	7 271	1 317	3 637	3 269	1 762	1 405	2.49	3.01	921	455	466	
Carter County	41 913	16 601	12 089	9 737	1 851	4 512	4 208	2 218	1 766	2.52	3.03	1 006	808	198	
Choctaw County	15 045	5 952	4 251	3 283	782	1 701	1 616	977	745	2.53	3.07	257	222	35	
Coal County	5 712	2 279	1 593	1 300	235	686	649	395	302	2.51	3.08	68	68	—	
Hughes County	12 715	5 224	3 746	2 986	599	1 478	1 421	939	736	2.43	2.96	308	308	—	
Johnston County	9 657	3 783	2 774	2 237	427	1 009	955	556	408	2.55	3.06	375	121	254	
Lotimer County	9 750	3 693	2 795	2 299	368	898	842	481	349	2.64	3.10	583	277	306	
Le Flore County	42 200	15 938	12 072	9 976	1 641	3 866	3 575	2 033	1 592	2.65	3.11	1 070	989	81	
Lincoln County	28 953	10 839	8 345	7 213	846	2 494	2 320	1 325	1 044	2.67	3.10	263	263	—	
Love County	7 701	2 992	2 239	1 910	251	753	698	401	314	2.57	3.03	456	454	2	
McCurtoin County	32 934	12 234	9 199	7 127	1 641	3 035	2 815	1 549	1 199	2.69	3.17	499	444	55	
Marshall County	10 491	4 350	3 179	2 698	358	1 171	1 095	678	512	2.41	2.86	338	286	52	
Murray County	11 591	4 651	3 342	2 787	430	1 309	1 225	669	528	2.49	3.01	451	386	65	
Pownee County (pt.)	13 571	5 283	3 951	3 400	398	1 332	1 263	732	571	2.57	3.05	114	110	4	
Poyne County	55 761	23 834	14 201	11 779	1 820	9 633	6 944	2 043	1 662	2.34	2.96	5 746	574	5 172	
Pittsburg County	38 824	15 911	11 427	9 389	1 619	4 484	4 194	2 352	1 882	2.44	2.94	1 757	1 503	254	
Pontotoc County	32 788	13 310	9 320	7 610	1 372	3 990	3 602	1 934	1 573	2.46	2.99	1 331	557	774	
Pottawatomie County	56 714	21 796	16 013	13 197	2 229	5 783	5 230	2 741	2 217	2.60	3.09	2 046	728	1 318	
Pushmataho County	10 834	4 370	3 145	2 652	368	1 225	1 157	691	519	2.48	2.99	163	119	44	
Seminole County	24 852	9 665	7 005	5 525	1 149	2 660	2 485	1 539	1 213	2.57	3.09	560	521	39	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ado city	14 770	6 671	4 000	3 035	806	2 671	2 374	1 298	1 089	2.21	2.88	1 050	309	741	
Ardmore city	22 274	9 268	6 292	4 762	1 230	2 976	2 783	1 478	1 198	2.40	2.99	805	702	103	
Durant city	12 075	5 206	3 268	2 474	672	1 938	1 699	869	730	2.32	2.96	748	306	442	
McAlester city	14 873	6 471	4 269	3 297	810	2 202	2 066	1 183	975	2.30	2.89	1 497	1 407	90	
Oklohomo City city (pt.)	64	21	17	14	1	4	3	1	1	3.05	3.41	—	—	—	
Shownee city	24 658	10 337	6 751	5 231	1 252	3 586	3 189	1 733	1 454	2.39	2.99	1 359	443	916	
Stillwater city	31 102	14 172	7 089	5 725	1 021	7 083	4 660	937	777	2.19	2.				

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Oklahoma County (pt.)	51 036	19 649	14 289	11 522	2 217	5 360	4 718	1 551	1 246	2.60	3.09	1 235	438	797
Stephens County	41 724	16 764	12 397	10 676	1 380	4 367	4 113	2 391	1 965	2.49	2.96	575	521	54
Tillman County	10 111	3 933	2 847	2 318	403	1 086	1 037	702	573	2.57	3.11	273	271	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	20 941	7 921	5 904	4 794	905	2 017	1 832	802	653	2.64	3.12	969	292	677
Chickasha city	14 365	6 016	4 018	3 054	793	1 998	1 806	969	807	2.39	2.98	623	445	178
Duncan city	21 398	8 982	6 299	5 263	859	2 683	2 537	1 443	1 219	2.38	2.92	334	301	33
Fort Sill CDP	5 244	1 352	1 323	1 264	38	29	28	1	—	3.88	3.92	6 863	—	6 863
Lowton city	78 703	29 566	22 016	17 265	3 915	7 550	6 486	2 095	1 669	2.66	3.12	1 858	1 116	742
Midwest City city (pt.)	40 886	16 270	11 456	9 041	1 960	4 814	4 249	1 404	1 145	2.51	3.04	448	438	10
Moore city	40 114	13 567	11 256	9 270	1 562	2 311	1 936	503	427	2.96	3.27	204	191	13
Norman city	74 654	31 907	19 081	15 226	2 950	12 826	9 669	1 958	1 626	2.34	2.98	5 417	1 146	4 271
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	44 409	15 956	12 727	11 127	1 162	3 229	2 734	438	325	2.78	3.16	1 039	51	988
District 5	513 095	209 157	142 639	116 640	20 451	66 518	57 735	20 841	17 157	2.45	3.02	11 169	6 122	5 047
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	40 844	14 201	11 584	10 086	1 152	2 617	2 279	704	602	2.88	3.24	470	362	108
Koy County	47 020	19 083	13 421	11 448	1 495	5 662	5 190	2 675	2 189	2.46	3.01	1 036	698	338
Logan County	26 947	10 180	7 604	6 289	1 013	2 576	2 298	1 109	864	2.65	3.12	2 064	548	1 516
Noble County	10 758	4 225	3 033	2 602	325	1 192	1 100	629	486	2.55	3.08	287	276	11
Oklahoma County (pt.)	331 585	138 982	90 417	71 836	14 760	48 565	41 457	13 219	10 984	2.39	2.99	6 642	3 790	2 852
Osage County (pt.)	8 532	3 244	2 545	2 265	191	699	630	281	213	2.63	3.01	13	—	13
Washington County	47 409	19 242	14 035	12 114	1 515	5 207	4 781	2 224	1 819	2.46	2.94	657	448	209
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	33 778	14 013	9 941	8 515	1 158	4 072	3 753	1 695	1 419	2.41	2.92	478	269	209
Bethany city	18 793	7 693	5 491	4 431	866	2 202	1 909	636	520	2.44	2.92	1 282	573	709
Edmond city	50 873	18 756	14 300	12 141	1 740	4 456	3 588	995	835	2.71	3.14	1 442	470	972
Guthrie city	9 446	3 788	2 589	1 923	544	1 199	1 100	615	499	2.49	3.09	1 072	510	562
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	236 359	101 787	63 291	49 403	10 950	38 496	32 930	10 156	8 442	2.32	2.97	3 036	2 618	418
Ponca City city	25 854	10 733	7 346	6 202	906	3 387	3 102	1 496	1 249	2.41	2.98	505	424	81
The Village city	10 353	4 556	2 993	2 404	481	1 563	1 342	499	428	2.27	2.81	—	—	—
Yukan city (pt.)	20 399	7 253	5 726	4 831	710	1 527	1 358	554	485	2.81	3.23	376	268	108
District 6	507 577	199 537	140 751	111 433	23 156	58 786	52 807	24 397	19 406	2.54	3.09	16 687	12 022	4 665
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	5 745	2 469	1 741	1 566	129	728	703	443	349	2.33	2.84	671	671	—
Beaver County	5 960	2 327	1 768	1 596	116	559	528	290	224	2.56	3.01	63	63	—
Beckham County	18 477	7 351	5 206	4 309	689	2 145	2 002	1 139	915	2.51	3.07	335	308	27
Blaine County	11 183	4 418	3 130	2 649	332	1 288	1 208	706	551	2.53	3.09	287	287	—
Caddo County	28 969	10 879	8 092	6 414	1 285	2 787	2 611	1 562	1 217	2.66	3.16	581	573	8
Canadian County (pt.)	31 136	11 396	8 800	7 379	1 093	2 596	2 346	1 131	910	2.73	3.17	1 959	1 938	21
Cimarron County	3 268	1 300	937	827	76	363	342	195	145	2.51	3.06	33	33	—
Custer County	25 333	9 918	6 851	5 693	883	3 067	2 519	1 016	845	2.55	3.11	1 564	576	988
Dewey County	5 460	2 221	1 582	1 398	130	639	613	394	315	2.46	3.01	91	91	—
Ellis County	4 431	1 826	1 307	1 141	117	519	495	324	251	2.43	2.95	66	66	—
Gorfield County	55 042	22 460	15 738	13 162	2 040	6 722	6 044	2 867	2 351	2.45	2.98	1 693	1 084	609
Grant County	5 582	2 327	1 660	1 497	129	667	646	429	352	2.40	2.93	107	107	—
Greer County	5 719	2 551	1 665	1 391	215	886	855	580	483	2.24	2.85	840	824	16
Harmon County	3 634	1 486	1 009	854	120	477	461	327	271	2.45	3.07	159	159	—
Harper County	3 980	1 645	1 173	1 058	89	472	453	274	221	2.42	2.95	83	83	—
Kingfisher County	13 001	4 932	3 689	3 236	345	1 243	1 173	683	545	2.64	3.14	211	189	22
Kiowa County	11 051	4 551	3 175	2 557	499	1 376	1 309	848	674	2.43	2.99	296	251	45
Major County	7 936	3 121	2 341	2 097	186	780	735	437	358	2.54	3.01	119	119	—
Oklahoma County (pt.)	203 578	79 248	54 156	38 107	13 034	25 092	21 921	7 780	6 044	2.57	3.15	5 535	3 348	2 187
Roger Mills County	4 114	1 586	1 194	1 054	100	392	377	232	179	2.59	3.08	33	33	—
Texas County	16 001	6 214	4 608	3 992	458	1 606	1 456	642	508	2.57	3.06	418	87	331
Washita County	11 199	4 421	3 291	2 901	284	1 130	1 064	621	511	2.53	3.01	242	238	4
Woods County	8 585	3 803	2 429	2 120	234	1 374	1 233	689	562	2.26	2.88	518	183	335
Woodward County	18 193	7 087	5 209	4 435	573	1 878	1 713	788	625	2.57	3.05	783	711	72
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Del City city	23 831	9 193	6 828	5 274	1 277	2 365	2 109	761	613	2.59	3.05	97	81	16
Elk City city	10 303	4 010	2 865	2 307	435	1 145	1 052	549	451	2.57	3.11	125	118	7
El Reno city	13 636	5 335	3 794	2 973	666	1 541	1 396	757	616	2.56	3.09	1 778	1 758	20
Enid city	43 663	18 215	12 391	10 175	1 768	5 824	5 202	2 398	1 986	2.40	2.95	1 646	1 050	596
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 894	4 120	2 983	1 991	843	1 137	986	198	146	2.64	3.14	39	13	26
Mustang city	10 373	3 492	2 969	2 573	301	523	461	150	129	2.97	3.26	61	61	—
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	154 517	60 898	40 294	27 509	10 359	20 604	17 976	6 491	5 047	2.54	3.17	5 295	3 254	2 041
Weatherford city	9 090	3 794	2 272	1 869	295	1 522	1 117	289	253	2.40	3.07	1 034	87	947
Woodward city	12 098	4 773	3 405	2 800	460	1 368	1 245	531	431	2.53	3.05	242	175	67
Yukan city (pt.)	130	42	37	36	—	5	5	1	1	3.10	3.35	30	30	—

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State -----	3 145 585	177 877.4 68 678.5	17.7	45.8	District 4—Con.				
District 1-----	524 264	1 745.3 673.8	300.4	778.1	COUNTY				
COUNTY					Cleveland County-----	174 253	1 388.7 536.2	125.5	325.0
Tulsa County-----	503 341	1 477.2 570.3	340.7	882.6	Comanche County-----	111 486	2 769.8 1 069.4	40.3	104.3
Wagoner County (pt.)-----	20 923	268.1 103.5	78.0	202.2	Cotton County-----	6 651	1 649.0 636.7	4.0	10.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Garvin County-----	26 605	2 095.7 809.2	12.7	32.9
Broken Arrow city (pt.)-----	56 871	96.7 37.3	588.1	1 524.7	Grady County-----	41 747	2 851.7 1 101.0	14.6	37.9
Owassa city (pt.)-----	11 063	13.7 5.3	807.5	2 087.4	Jackson County-----	28 764	2 079.1 802.8	13.8	35.8
Sand Springs city (pt.)-----	15 015	36.7 14.2	409.1	1 057.4	Jefferson County-----	7 010	1 965.5 758.9	3.6	9.2
Tulsa city (pt.)-----	361 628	446.9 172.6	809.2	2 095.2	McClain County-----	22 795	1 475.5 569.7	15.4	40.0
District 2-----	524 264	30 293.9 11 696.5	17.3	44.8	Okmulgee County (pt.)-----	52 271	1 338.5 51.5	377.4	977.0
COUNTY					Stephens County-----	42 299	2 271.8 877.2	18.6	48.2
Adair County-----	18 421	1 491.1 575.7	12.4	32.0	Tillman County-----	10 384	2 259.5 872.4	4.6	11.9
Cherokee County-----	34 049	1 945.3 751.1	17.5	45.3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Craig County-----	14 104	1 971.2 761.1	7.2	18.5	Altus city-----	21 910	33.8 13.0	648.2	1 685.4
Creek County-----	60 915	2 475.0 955.6	24.6	63.7	Chickasha city-----	14 988	35.4 13.7	423.4	1 094.0
Delaware County-----	28 070	1 918.5 740.7	14.6	37.9	Duncan city-----	21 732	66.8 25.8	325.3	842.3
Haskell County-----	10 940	1 494.6 577.1	7.3	19.0	Fort Sill CDP-----	12 107	28.6 11.0	423.3	1 100.6
McIntosh County-----	16 779	1 605.9 620.0	10.4	27.1	Lawton city-----	80 561	132.5 51.1	608.0	1 576.5
Mayes County-----	33 366	1 699.5 656.2	19.6	50.8	Midwest City city (pt.)-----	41 334	43.7 16.9	945.9	2 445.8
Muskogee County-----	68 078	2 107.9 813.9	32.3	83.6	Moore city-----	40 318	55.7 21.5	723.8	1 875.3
Nowata County-----	9 992	1 463.3 565.0	6.8	17.7	Norman city-----	80 071	458.5 177.0	174.6	452.4
Okfuskee County-----	11 551	1 618.2 624.8	7.1	18.5	Okmulgee city (pt.)-----	45 448	408.7 157.8	111.2	288.0
Okmulgee County-----	36 490	1 805.3 697.0	20.2	52.4	District 5-----	524 264	12 076.2 4 662.6	43.4	112.4
Osage County (pt.)-----	33 100	2 756.2 1 064.2	12.0	31.1	COUNTY				
Ottawa County-----	30 561	1 220.8 471.4	25.0	64.8	Canadian County (pt.)-----	41 314	460.5 177.8	89.7	232.4
Pawnee County (pt.)-----	1 890	37.2 14.4	50.8	131.3	Kay County-----	48 056	2 379.7 918.8	20.2	52.3
Rogers County-----	55 170	1 748.2 675.0	31.6	81.7	Logan County-----	29 011	1 928.6 744.6	15.0	39.0
Sequoyah County-----	33 828	1 745.3 673.9	19.4	50.2	Noble County-----	11 045	1 895.8 732.0	5.8	15.1
Wagoner County (pt.)-----	26 960	1 190.2 459.5	22.7	58.7	Okmulgee County (pt.)-----	338 227	1 258.3 485.8	268.8	696.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Osage County (pt.)-----	8 545	3 073.7 1 186.8	2.8	7.2
Broken Arrow city (pt.)-----	1 172	7.8 3.0	150.3	390.7	Washington County-----	48 066	1 079.7 416.9	44.5	115.3
Claremore city-----	13 280	22.6 8.7	587.6	1 526.4	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Miami city-----	13 142	24.1 9.3	545.3	1 413.1	Bartlesville city-----	34 256	54.7 21.1	626.3	1 623.5
Muskogee city-----	37 708	89.3 34.5	422.3	1 093.0	Bethany city-----	20 075	13.5 5.2	487.0	3 860.6
Okmulgee city-----	13 441	33.0 12.8	407.3	1 050.1	Edmond city-----	52 315	220.9 85.3	236.8	613.3
Owassa city (pt.)-----	88	1.8 0.7	48.9	125.7	Guthrie city-----	10 518	51.5 19.9	204.2	528.5
Sand Springs city (pt.)-----	331	10.7 4.1	30.9	80.7	Okmulgee City city (pt.)-----	239 395	753.4 290.9	317.8	822.9
Sapulpa city-----	18 074	47.2 18.2	382.9	993.1	Ponca City city-----	26 359	45.0 17.4	585.8	1 514.9
Tahlequah city-----	10 398	15.3 5.9	679.6	1 762.4	The Village city-----	10 353	6.6 2.5	358.6	4 141.2
Tulsa city (pt.)-----	5 674	28.4 11.0	199.8	515.8	Yukon city (pt.)-----	20 775	63.8 24.7	325.6	841.1
District 3-----	524 264	46 526.3 17 963.8	11.3	29.2	District 6-----	524 264	66 290.9 25 595.0	7.9	20.5
COUNTY					COUNTY				
Atoka County-----	12 778	2 533.9 978.4	5.0	13.1	Alfalfa County-----	6 416	2 244.8 866.7	2.9	7.4
Bryan County-----	32 089	2 353.9 908.9	13.6	35.3	Beaver County-----	6 023	4 699.5 1 814.5	1.3	3.3
Carter County-----	42 919	2 133.8 823.9	20.1	52.1	Beckham County-----	18 812	2 335.9 901.9	8.1	20.9
Choctaw County-----	15 302	2 004.6 774.0	7.6	19.8	Blaine County-----	11 470	2 405.0 928.6	4.8	12.4
Cool County-----	5 780	1 342.3 518.2	4.3	11.2	Caddo County-----	29 550	3 311.1 1 278.4	8.9	23.1
Hughes County-----	13 023	2 089.6 806.8	6.2	16.1	Canadian County (pt.)-----	33 095	1 870.3 722.1	17.7	45.8
Johnston County-----	10 032	1 669.4 644.6	6.0	15.6	Commanche County-----	3 301	4 753.0 1 835.1	7	1.8
Latimer County-----	10 333	1 870.5 722.2	5.5	14.3	Custer County-----	26 897	2 555.2 986.6	10.5	27.3
Le Flore County-----	43 270	4 107.8 1 586.0	10.5	27.3	Oewey County-----	5 551	2 590.5 1 000.2	2.1	5.5
Lincoln County-----	29 216	2 482.9 958.6	11.8	30.5	Ellis County-----	4 497	3 183.7 1 229.2	1.4	3.7
Lave County-----	8 157	1 335.0 515.4	6.1	15.8	Garfield County-----	56 735	2 741.5 1 058.5	20.7	53.6
McCurain County-----	33 433	4 797.7 1 852.4	7.0	18.0	Grant County-----	5 689	2 591.6 1 006.6	2.2	5.7
Marshall County-----	10 829	961.2 371.1	11.3	29.2	Greer County-----	6 559	1 656.1 639.4	4.0	10.3
Murray County-----	12 042	1 083.5 418.3	11.1	28.8	Harrison County-----	3 793	1 393.1 537.9	2.7	7.1
Pawnee County (pt.)-----	13 685	1 437.8 555.1	9.5	24.7	Harper County-----	4 063	2 691.2 1 039.1	1.5	3.9
Payne County-----	61 507	1 777.8 686.4	34.6	89.6	Kingfisher County-----	13 212	2 338.9 903.1	5.6	14.6
Pittsburg County-----	40 581	3 382.5 1 306.0	12.0	31.1	Kiowa County-----	11 347	2 628.0 1 014.7	4.3	11.2
Pontotoc County-----	34 119	1 864.0 719.7	18.3	47.4	Major County-----	8 055	2 478.2 956.8	3.3	8.4
Pattawatomie County-----	58 760	2 040.6 787.9	28.8	74.6	Okmulgee County (pt.)-----	209 113	439.9 169.8	475.4	1 231.5
Pushmataha County-----	10 997	3 619.2 1 397.4	3.0	7.9	Okmulgee city-----	4 147	2 957.6 1 141.9	1.4	3.6
Seminole County-----	25 412	1 638.2 632.5	15.5	40.2	Texas County-----	16 419	5 276.6 2 037.3	3.1	8.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Washita County-----	11 441	2 599.0 1 003.5	4.4	11.4
Ada city-----	15 820	33.1 12.8	477.9	1 235.9	Woods County-----	9 103	3 332.4 1 286.6	2.7	7.1
Ardmore city-----	23 079	126.1 48.7	183.0	473.9	Woodward County-----	18 976	3 217.8 1 242.4	5.9	15.3
Durant city-----	12 823	46.5 17.9	275.8	716.4	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
McAlester city-----	16 370	31.4 12.1	521.3	1 352.9	Del City city-----	23 928	19.5 7.5	1 227.1	3 190.4
Okmulgee City city (pt.)-----	64	1.2 0.5	53.3	128.0	Elk City city-----	10 428	29.2 11.3	357.1	922.8
Shawnee city-----	26 017	108.2 41.8	240.5	622.4	El Reno city-----	15 414	206.3 79.6	74.7	193.6
Stillwater city-----	36 676	70.6 27.2	519.5	1 348.4	Enid city-----	45 309	187.0 72.2	242.3	627.5
District 4-----	524 265	20 944.9 8 086.8	25.0	64.8	Midwest City city (pt.)-----	10 933	19.8 7.6	552.2	1 438.6
					Mustang city-----	10 434	31.1 12.0	335.5	869.5
					Okmulgee City city (pt.)-----	159 812	411.8 159.0	388.1	1 005.1
					Weatherford city-----	10 124	14.2 5.5	713.0	1 840.7
					Woodward city-----	12 340	33.8 13.0	365.1	949.2
					Yukon city (pt.)-----	160	2.9 1.1	55.2	145.5

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1-----	524 264	26 996	13 987	2 628	18 678	17 722	1 301	1 660	8 370	2 586	976	845	1 984	27.6
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	524 264	26 996	13 987	2 628	18 678	17 722	1 301	1 660	8 370	2 586	976	845	1 984	27.6
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	96 347	6 486	3 342	662	4 320	4 082	295	353	1 817	583	267	239	528	26.9
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	427 917	20 510	10 645	1 966	14 358	13 640	1 006	1 307	6 553	2 003	709	606	1 456	27.8
District 2-----	524 264	90 154	45 855	9 090	59 728	56 111	4 887	4 974	24 183	7 844	3 128	2 883	8 212	25.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	32 754	4 962	2 562	524	3 237	3 036	185	214	1 365	440	173	169	490	27.2
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)-----	32 754	4 962	2 562	524	3 237	3 036	185	214	1 365	440	173	169	490	27.2
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	464 365	80 235	40 746	8 089	53 126	49 914	4 376	4 486	21 548	6 977	2 784	2 530	7 213	25.8
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	254 972	56 087	28 453	5 697	37 212	34 956	3 094	3 200	15 031	4 933	1 942	1 769	4 987	25.7
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	10 940	1 592	827	158	1 063	1 003	77	75	412	131	62	59	187	27.8
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	196 563	22 434	11 408	2 217	14 770	13 878	1 203	1 209	6 062	1 895	777	699	2 033	25.8
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	1 890	122	58	17	81	77	2	2	43	18	3	3	6	29.6
District 3-----	524 264	59 979	30 683	6 186	39 265	36 805	3 265	3 316	15 815	4 767	1 984	1 972	5 686	25.3
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	456 900	56 443	28 873	5 839	36 895	34 547	2 947	2 982	14 784	4 568	1 898	1 881	5 487	25.5
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	27 102	2 843	1 460	281	1 786	1 652	141	129	773	255	103	68	183	23.7
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	126 515	13 978	7 188	1 503	9 122	8 578	787	770	3 671	1 102	407	474	1 367	25.2
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	198 399	26 819	13 663	2 726	17 594	16 477	1 375	1 397	6 925	2 174	929	912	2 765	25.8
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	10 770	2 020	1 083	212	1 348	1 267	92	106	527	154	72	77	239	27.0
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	3 067	227	116	23	151	140	12	14	66	21	7	4	16	25.1
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	132	7	—	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	23.5
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	13 553	1 502	746	150	996	935	74	67	423	136	53	52	130	27.0
Sac and Fox TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	51 042	4 704	2 407	490	3 081	2 864	250	263	1 305	375	160	148	363	25.0
Seminole TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	22 964	3 786	1 947	396	2 440	2 280	188	219	948	298	147	129	351	24.6
Creek-Seminole Joint Area TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	2 448	518	241	53	346	326	24	16	134	47	20	17	68	29.2
Iowa-Sac and Fox Joint Area TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	908	39	22	5	26	23	3	—	12	5	—	—	3	25.5
District 4-----	524 265	25 168	12 736	2 305	17 120	16 148	1 578	1 632	7 525	2 208	819	742	1 644	25.9
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	332 149	16 378	8 230	1 543	11 009	10 351	952	959	4 661	1 446	601	514	1 218	26.0
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	34 408	2 235	1 002	149	1 549	1 464	121	126	721	251	83	73	89	27.9
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	648	18	9	4	12	11	—	3	2	4	—	—	2	24.0
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	131 343	7 270	3 707	682	4 876	4 545	422	362	1 960	632	270	243	656	26.2
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	165 750	6 855	3 512	708	4 572	4 331	409	468	1 978	559	248	198	471	25.2
District 5-----	524 264	24 240	12 566	2 409	16 452	15 580	1 274	1 352	7 398	2 212	809	717	1 818	27.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	8 545	1 126	567	103	760	714	55	44	316	117	52	34	96	28.4
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)-----	8 545	1 126	567	103	760	714	55	44	316	117	52	34	96	28.4
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	121 382	7 530	3 872	724	4 999	4 701	408	377	2 103	701	257	228	627	26.4
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	14 195	798	403	64	537	504	55	36	219	81	30	17	66	26.2
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	48 066	3 783	1 951	363	2 598	2 439	194	203	1 034	364	135	134	375	27.9
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	30 167	873	451	73	577	544	43	38	289	91	26	24	33	26.8
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	912	12	6	—	8	8	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	32.5
Kaw TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	13 110	673	364	80	426	406	29	30	177	62	23	22	63	26.1
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	2 643	471	253	56	289	278	28	24	117	32	18	14	45	23.3
Tankoway TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	12 289	920	444	88	564	522	59	46	262	69	25	17	44	21.2
District 6-----	524 264	25 883	13 384	2 820	16 896	15 918	1 344	1 603	7 540	2 084	893	756	1 698	25.1
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	183 317	13 207	6 898	1 573	8 177	7 662	660	768	3 698	973	414	377	772	23.1
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	15 461	581	327	46	384	355	27	27	173	58	20	19	31	26.3
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	7 547	527	263	70	328	304	27	26	142	33	28	12	36	23.0
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	120 659	5 846	3 043	723	3 518	3 308	287	343	1 673	425	171	134	275	22.2
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.)-----	39 650	6 253	3 265	734	3 947	3 695	319	372	1 710	457	195	212	430	23.7

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
HOUSING UNITS							
All housing units.....	1 406 499	235 405	233 834	233 844	218 365	241 632	243 419
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	1 206 135	209 563	196 048	199 724	192 106	209 157	199 537
Owner-occupied housing units.....	821 188	128 469	147 589	143 290	127 938	137 492	136 410
White.....	724 503	114 205	122 126	126 153	116 042	128 250	117 727
Black.....	37 527	7 834	5 690	4 052	4 622	2 767	12 562
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	50 194	5 086	19 288	12 547	4 906	4 444	3 923
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 021	812	187	221	976	1 184	641
Other race.....	4 943	532	298	317	1 392	847	1 557
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10 956	1 602	935	870	2 751	2 022	2 776
Renter-occupied housing units.....	384 947	81 094	48 459	56 434	64 168	71 665	63 127
White.....	303 463	64 934	36 353	46 049	51 453	58 145	46 528
Black.....	41 676	10 215	3 596	3 197	7 028	7 230	10 410
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	27 652	4 009	8 148	5 995	2 742	3 431	3 327
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5 418	1 001	100	720	1 331	1 471	795
Other race.....	6 738	935	262	473	1 614	1 387	2 067
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12 525	2 185	623	1 005	2 853	2 622	3 237
ROOMS							
All housing units.....	1 406 499	235 405	233 834	233 844	218 365	241 632	243 419
1 or 2 rooms.....	52 841	11 588	7 374	7 938	7 782	8 931	9 228
3 or 4 rooms.....	415 846	67 595	72 054	74 083	62 383	68 625	71 106
5 or 6 rooms.....	707 985	110 092	119 389	120 184	114 929	115 279	128 112
7 or 8 rooms.....	187 024	35 790	29 055	26 549	28 101	38 560	28 969
9 or more rooms.....	42 803	10 340	5 962	5 090	5 170	10 237	6 004
PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	821 188	128 469	147 589	143 290	127 938	137 492	136 410
1.00 or less.....	802 736	126 486	143 269	139 598	125 069	135 295	133 019
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 666	1 609	3 474	2 959	2 289	1 700	2 635
1.51 or more.....	3 786	374	846	733	580	497	756
Mean.....	.45	.43	.47	.47	.47	.42	.45
Renter-occupied housing units.....	384 947	81 094	48 459	56 434	64 168	71 665	63 127
1.00 or less.....	363 458	77 349	45 507	53 362	60 670	68 068	58 502
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 843	2 426	2 234	2 240	2 455	2 337	3 151
1.51 or more.....	6 646	1 319	718	832	1 043	1 260	1 474
Mean.....	.56	.54	.58	.56	.58	.53	.58
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	200 364	25 842	37 786	34 120	26 259	32 475	43 882
For sale only.....	31 254	5 356	4 932	4 027	4 758	5 901	6 280
For rent.....	66 326	11 490	7 110	7 929	10 707	13 974	15 116
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14 569	1 769	3 081	2 616	2 075	2 117	2 911
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	25 169	464	12 684	7 021	913	1 363	2 724
For migrant workers.....	378	4	36	62	120	24	132
Other vacant.....	62 668	6 759	9 943	12 465	7 686	9 096	16 719
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
All housing units.....	1 406 499	235 405	233 834	233 844	218 365	241 632	243 419
1, detached.....	1 005 020	154 606	168 532	174 876	158 324	167 130	181 552
1, attached.....	32 851	7 756	2 755	3 253	6 317	7 657	5 113
2.....	30 031	4 160	4 411	5 149	5 424	5 287	5 600
3 or 4.....	38 979	9 779	4 331	4 271	6 369	8 014	6 215
5 to 9.....	56 306	13 109	3 652	4 434	10 261	14 809	10 041
10 to 19.....	50 122	19 024	2 828	3 618	6 185	11 818	6 649
20 to 49.....	26 409	9 096	1 505	2 147	3 160	6 503	3 998
50 or more.....	23 080	7 537	778	1 099	3 206	6 604	3 856
Mobile home or trailer.....	129 850	7 767	42 290	32 547	17 310	11 695	18 241
Other.....	13 851	2 571	2 752	2 450	1 809	2 115	2 154
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	616 290	113 197	91 582	89 519	99 502	115 851	106 639
Less than \$20,000.....	78 163	4 074	15 952	20 373	9 656	8 421	19 687
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	158 330	18 945	27 973	30 635	23 496	23 564	33 717
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	159 883	31 995	22 759	20 280	28 006	27 686	29 157
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	89 647	21 415	11 060	8 573	17 135	19 654	11 810
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	73 212	19 291	8 698	5 864	13 103	18 390	7 866
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	36 815	10 106	3 755	2 651	5 946	11 211	3 146
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10 934	3 568	887	711	1 353	3 637	778
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3 930	1 488	252	205	414	1 335	236
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2 125	861	111	117	195	721	120
\$300,000 or more.....	3 251	1 454	135	110	198	1 232	122
Median (dollars).....	48 100	61 100	41 300	36 100	51 200	58 700	40 000
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	366 967	80 028	44 124	51 515	61 689	69 904	59 707
Less than \$150.....	56 488	6 390	11 963	14 189	6 749	5 603	11 594
\$150 to \$199.....	42 562	5 909	7 423	8 406	5 736	6 396	8 692
\$200 to \$249.....	60 660	13 243	7 323	8 078	9 200	11 973	10 843
\$250 to \$299.....	57 798	14 295	5 481	6 010	10 857	12 662	8 493
\$300 to \$399.....	75 337	20 718	4 847	6 968	15 377	17 479	9 948
\$400 to \$599.....	39 911	13 234	1 859	2 314	5 379	10 024	4 421
\$600 to \$749.....	5 105	1 797	238	245	900	1 595	330
\$750 to \$999.....	2 037	945	80	51	252	590	119
\$1,000 or more.....	1 233	623	25	69	116	374	26
No cash rent.....	25 836	2 874	4 885	5 185	4 443	3 208	5 241
Median (dollars).....	259	296	202	204	282	287	232

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure					Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units								
The State -----	1 406 499	1 005 020	32 851	69 010	56 306	99 611	143 701	5.2	1 206 135	39 941	200 364	25 169	3.7	14.7
District 1 -----	235 405	154 606	7 756	13 939	13 109	35 657	10 338	5.2	209 563	5 728	25 842	464	4.0	12.4
COUNTY														
Tulso County -----	227 834	148 654	7 721	13 743	12 863	35 370	9 483	5.2	202 537	5 512	25 297	450	4.0	12.1
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	7 571	5 952	35	196	246	287	855	5.7	7 026	216	545	14	3.2	11.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	20 014	16 965	612	643	639	971	184	5.8	18 868	415	1 146	25	3.6	5.5
Owosso city (pt.) -----	4 186	3 095	80	269	104	427	211	5.3	3 871	75	315	2	2.3	13.5
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	6 177	4 777	192	309	124	259	516	5.3	5 546	126	631	6	2.4	14.2
Tulso city (pt.) -----	173 821	105 474	6 453	12 141	11 866	33 755	4 132	5.1	153 239	4 285	20 582	357	4.4	12.3
District 2 -----	233 834	168 532	2 755	8 742	3 652	5 111	45 042	5.1	196 048	7 272	37 786	12 684	3.2	12.8
COUNTY														
Adoir County -----	7 124	5 486	94	318	21	20	1 185	5.0	6 386	487	738	73	1.9	10.7
Cherokee County -----	15 935	10 140	163	994	429	462	3 747	4.8	12 657	640	3 278	1 720	2.6	10.8
Craig County -----	6 041	4 786	54	214	78	100	809	5.3	5 272	135	769	104	2.7	10.9
Creek County -----	25 143	18 214	267	665	468	406	5 123	5.2	22 470	802	2 673	161	3.2	12.8
Delowere County -----	16 808	10 898	238	351	134	171	5 016	4.8	11 003	502	5 805	3 702	4.7	12.6
Haskell County -----	5 138	3 906	42	84	54	24	1 028	5.0	4 319	159	819	345	2.5	8.7
McIntosh County -----	10 708	6 347	105	234	58	18	3 946	4.7	6 786	228	3 922	2 939	4.0	10.9
Moyes County -----	15 470	10 940	201	538	240	99	3 452	5.0	12 672	485	2 798	1 180	3.0	16.9
Muskogee County -----	28 882	21 112	513	1 529	574	1 971	3 183	5.2	25 174	913	3 708	148	3.7	15.1
Nowato County -----	4 534	3 394	29	188	44	24	855	5.2	3 994	90	540	20	2.5	11.4
Okfuskee County -----	4 894	3 777	54	202	49	19	793	5.2	4 164	201	730	84	4.1	13.0
Okmulgee County -----	16 431	12 709	174	929	251	256	2 112	5.2	14 044	469	2 387	90	4.4	12.4
Osage County (pt.) -----	14 179	10 498	195	543	218	314	2 411	5.3	12 139	414	2 040	151	3.4	14.1
Ottowoo County -----	14 064	11 174	159	510	223	519	1 479	5.1	12 124	267	1 940	331	2.9	12.4
Pownee County (pt.) -----	1 023	494	3	13	—	—	513	5.1	723	21	300	28	7.5	61.6
Rogers County -----	21 455	16 401	196	678	331	390	3 459	5.5	19 866	561	1 589	68	2.5	8.9
Sequoyoh County -----	14 314	9 988	132	583	346	269	2 996	5.0	12 335	584	1 979	697	2.5	12.1
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	11 691	8 268	136	169	134	49	2 935	5.2	9 920	314	1 771	843	2.8	10.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	406	207	1	—	—	—	198	5.6	388	20	18	—	2.0	9.8
Clomore city -----	5 590	4 158	122	476	166	317	351	5.1	5 163	139	427	9	4.1	7.3
Miami city -----	6 012	4 962	76	289	121	457	107	5.2	5 414	71	598	10	3.4	9.9
Muskogee city -----	17 674	12 996	421	1 174	504	1 868	711	5.2	15 088	410	2 586	56	5.4	16.1
Okmulgee city -----	6 313	5 038	86	647	170	136	236	5.2	5 250	173	1 063	21	6.0	14.2
Owosso city (pt.) -----	33	29	—	—	—	—	4	6.2	32	1	1	—	—	—
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	112	108	—	—	—	—	4	7.1	109	3	3	—	2.0	10.0
Sopulpo city -----	7 614	6 397	92	305	171	305	344	5.3	6 946	171	668	15	3.4	9.5
Tohlequoh city -----	4 579	2 882	60	578	324	326	409	4.7	4 111	174	468	13	2.4	11.5
Tulso city (pt.) -----	2 390	1 777	68	150	103	241	51	5.3	2 208	68	182	2	2.8	8.8
District 3 -----	233 844	174 876	3 253	9 420	4 434	6 864	34 997	5.1	199 724	6 764	34 120	7 021	2.7	12.3
COUNTY														
Atoko County -----	5 110	3 924	50	177	84	67	808	5.0	4 495	184	615	76	3.2	8.1
Bryon County -----	14 875	10 837	160	512	434	562	2 370	5.0	12 524	424	2 351	591	2.9	15.3
Carter County -----	19 201	14 941	506	661	230	506	2 357	5.1	16 601	492	2 600	153	2.3	15.5
Choctow County -----	6 844	5 410	86	321	60	48	919	5.0	5 952	235	892	96	1.6	8.6
Cool County -----	2 725	2 230	26	91	16	9	353	5.0	2 279	85	446	19	1.3	10.6
Hughes County -----	6 021	4 930	48	246	40	15	742	5.1	5 224	176	797	55	2.8	13.5
Johnston County -----	4 478	3 599	32	126	30	52	639	5.0	3 783	164	695	112	3.0	10.3
Lotimer County -----	4 303	3 193	42	129	47	71	821	5.0	3 693	147	610	82	1.7	9.8
Le Flore County -----	18 029	13 686	144	441	185	310	3 263	5.1	15 938	669	2 091	310	2.2	13.2
Lincoln County -----	12 302	9 425	91	264	139	120	2 263	5.3	10 939	389	1 463	69	2.4	13.1
Love County -----	3 583	2 736	32	55	41	63	656	5.0	2 992	120	591	220	2.5	10.2
McCurtoin County -----	13 828	10 796	147	515	85	167	2 118	5.0	12 234	690	1 594	291	1.3	8.7
Marshall County -----	7 389	4 673	61	175	45	32	2 403	4.8	4 350	158	3 039	2 321	2.0	13.6
Murray County -----	5 742	4 472	57	185	126	65	837	5.0	4 651	143	1 091	320	3.6	14.7
Pownee County (pt.) -----	6 384	4 543	55	113	49	155	1 469	5.1	5 283	178	1 101	88	4.0	18.1
Poyne County -----	27 381	16 684	556	2 114	1 660	3 038	3 329	4.9	23 834	540	3 547	195	4.3	10.8
Pittsburg County -----	19 433	14 614	208	813	215	286	3 297	5.1	15 911	365	3 522	1 532	2.8	10.8
Pontotoc County -----	15 094	11 649	261	861	252	531	1 540	5.1	13 910	345	1 784	80	2.3	10.8
Pottowatomie County -----	24 528	19 348	433	1 037	587	524	2 599	5.2	21 796	719	2 732	89	3.1	11.8
Pushmotosho County -----	5 190	4 072	61	175	12	34	836	4.9	4 370	175	820	259	2.1	10.3
Seminole County -----	11 404	9 114	197	409	97	209	1 378	5.1	9 665	366	1 739	63	3.6	18.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ado city -----	7 602	5 642	191	805	242	523	199	5.0	6 671	144	931	27	3.3	11.2
Ardmore city -----	10 626	8 366	457	536	221	474	572	5.2	9 268	266	1 358	43	2.5	14.8
Durant city -----	5 996	4 256	106	393	388	556	297	4.9	5 206	165	790	7	4.2	14.4
McAlester city -----	7 253	5 929	92	585	184	261	202	5.3	6 471	117	782	27	4.0	10.6
Oklohamo City city (pt.) -----	23	18	—	—	—	—	5	5.4	21	1	2	—	—	—
Shownee city -----	11 784	9 283	328	796	488	493	396	5.1	10 337	283	1 447	56	3.8	13.0
Stillwater city -----	15 771	7 865	445	1 769	1 545	2 941	1 206	4.7	14 172	312	1 599	25	3.4	10.1
District 4 -----	218 365	158 324	6 317	11 793	10 261	12 551	19 119	5.1	192 106	6 367	26 259	913	3.6	14.3
COUNTY														
Cleveland County -----	71 038	46 482	2 334	5 162	5 116	6 703	5 241	5.2	63 991	1 781	7 047	259	3.6	12.5
Comoncho County -----	43 589	30 563	1 801	2 913	2 215	3 018	3 079	5.1	37 569	1 687	6 020	132	4.0	17.2
Cotton County -----	3 152	2 654	28	96	42	13	319	5.2	2 609	81	543	9	3.9	16.6
Garvin County -----	11 932	9 806	106	381	161	161	1 317	5.2	10 417	290	1 515	35	3.2	15.2
Grody County -----	17 788	13 706	192	656	349	301	2 584	5.2	15 544	474	2 244	68	3.2	16.6
Jackson County -----	12 125	9 448	372	557	245	618	885	5.1	10 455	468	1 670	45	4.2	13.2
Jefferson County -----														

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use			
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other			Total	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.													
Oklahoma County (pt.)	21 540	15 174	1 049	986	1 451	1 278	1 602	5.1	19 649	638	1 891	37	3.3
Stephens County	19 675	16 207	258	568	479	388	1 775	5.2	16 764	404	2 911	190	4.2
Tillman County	4 704	4 126	51	147	81	19	280	5.2	3 933	179	771	16	3.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Altus city	9 133	6 967	330	542	222	602	470	5.0	7 921	372	1 212	17	4.6
Chickasha city	7 054	5 545	121	500	283	266	339	5.2	6 016	146	1 038	15	4.6
Ouncan city	10 401	8 863	198	385	366	348	241	5.2	8 982	187	1 419	14	4.8
Fort Sill CDP	1 372	288	814	239	13	2	16	5.5	1 352	126	20	—	—
Lawton city	34 622	24 319	927	2 557	2 126	2 962	1 731	5.0	29 566	1 299	5 056	89	4.4
Midwest City city (pt.)	17 882	13 316	632	776	1 322	1 275	561	5.1	16 270	520	1 612	27	3.4
Moore city	14 824	12 611	349	599	538	444	283	5.4	13 567	440	1 257	13	4.1
Norman city	35 650	19 957	1 421	3 872	3 490	5 080	1 830	5.0	31 907	763	3 743	71	3.5
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	17 391	11 087	898	723	1 179	1 131	2 373	5.4	15 956	419	1 435	148	2.8
District 5	241 632	167 130	7 657	13 301	14 809	24 925	13 810	5.3	209 157	5 794	32 475	1 363	4.1
COUNTY													
Canadian County (pt.)	15 222	12 256	252	338	635	707	1 034	5.6	14 201	370	1 021	15	3.2
Kay County	22 456	18 305	322	879	416	947	1 587	5.3	19 083	442	3 373	285	3.4
Logan County	12 277	9 141	129	400	115	89	2 403	5.3	10 180	310	2 097	266	6.1
Noble County	4 894	4 006	39	146	43	11	649	5.3	4 225	119	669	32	2.7
Oklahoma County (pt.)	161 059	103 566	6 522	10 383	13 021	22 263	5 304	5.2	138 982	4 181	22 077	535	4.4
Osage County (pt.)	4 017	2 824	26	20	1	—	1 146	5.3	3 244	75	773	163	3.1
Washington County	21 707	17 032	367	1 135	578	908	1 687	5.7	19 242	297	2 465	67	3.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bartlesville city	15 908	12 551	334	983	564	899	577	5.7	14 013	196	1 895	40	3.4
Bethany city	8 865	6 379	193	463	814	832	184	5.1	7 693	176	1 172	62	2.9
Edmond city	20 598	14 865	940	851	878	2 331	733	5.7	18 756	362	1 842	25	3.7
Guthrie city	4 502	3 622	90	348	115	48	279	5.3	3 788	99	714	13	8.4
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	119 563	72 504	5 310	8 646	10 717	18 709	3 677	5.1	101 787	3 369	17 776	356	4.7
Ponca City city	12 294	9 941	226	595	284	790	458	5.3	10 733	212	1 561	24	3.1
The Village city	4 945	4 368	31	91	304	133	18	5.4	4 556	74	389	6	4.4
Yukon city (pt.)	7 692	6 204	128	259	456	428	217	5.4	7 253	199	439	5	3.0
District 6	243 419	181 552	5 113	11 815	10 041	14 503	20 395	5.1	199 537	8 016	43 882	2 724	4.4
COUNTY													
Alfalfa County	3 357	2 872	23	39	34	14	375	5.3	2 469	29	888	201	4.0
Beaver County	2 923	2 240	19	15	11	24	614	5.6	2 327	49	596	52	5.0
Beckham County	9 117	6 759	181	711	142	302	1 022	5.0	7 351	235	1 766	55	4.6
Blaine County	5 729	4 297	59	143	80	45	1 105	5.3	4 418	170	1 311	352	2.7
Caddo County	13 191	10 581	120	377	171	123	1 819	5.1	10 879	550	2 312	422	3.0
Canadian County (pt.)	13 338	11 019	162	360	367	544	886	5.3	11 396	375	1 942	424	3.3
Cherokee County	1 690	1 323	12	55	16	—	284	5.2	1 300	48	390	43	4.2
Custer County	11 636	8 102	198	803	455	560	1 518	5.1	9 918	389	1 718	180	3.3
Dewey County	2 733	2 215	17	48	1	21	431	5.3	2 221	56	512	31	3.6
Ellis County	2 449	2 036	17	21	6	25	344	5.4	1 826	28	623	56	4.8
Garfield County	26 502	21 316	658	1 572	553	1 189	1 214	5.2	22 460	488	4 042	42	4.2
Grant County	2 955	2 605	13	15	33	9	280	5.6	2 327	32	628	25	3.8
Greer County	3 126	2 676	24	121	26	38	241	5.2	2 551	61	575	38	4.5
Harmon County	1 793	1 576	27	104	1	2	83	5.2	1 486	68	307	6	2.2
Harper County	2 077	1 751	9	41	16	1	259	5.3	1 645	37	432	35	4.3
Kingfisher County	5 791	4 690	32	95	85	2	887	5.6	4 932	149	859	28	3.1
Kiowa County	5 645	4 638	120	292	71	44	480	5.1	4 551	163	1 094	187	3.4
Major County	3 855	3 019	16	96	42	17	665	5.5	3 121	69	734	79	3.1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	96 741	66 124	2 427	6 030	7 464	10 783	3 913	4.9	79 248	4 400	17 493	214	5.6
Roger Mills County	2 048	1 600	9	45	—	—	394	5.2	1 586	55	462	50	3.6
Texas County	7 328	5 391	45	294	66	176	1 356	5.4	6 214	190	1 114	37	3.5
Washita County	6 101	4 542	789	50	43	60	617	5.3	4 421	117	1 680	54	3.3
Woods County	4 782	3 948	51	166	80	162	375	5.4	3 803	57	979	39	3.6
Woodward County	8 512	6 232	85	322	278	362	1 233	5.2	7 087	201	1 425	74	4.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Oel City city	10 773	8 100	57	524	858	1 022	212	5.0	9 193	363	1 580	10	3.8
Elk City city	4 895	3 487	149	511	126	273	349	4.9	4 010	143	885	9	5.3
El Reno city	6 239	5 022	104	256	282	355	220	5.2	5 335	206	904	13	3.2
Enid city	21 680	17 170	638	1 530	532	1 187	623	5.2	18 215	413	3 465	22	4.4
Midwest City city (pt.)	4 964	2 928	111	202	560	889	274	4.8	4 120	232	844	10	7.6
Mustang city	3 783	3 382	38	83	68	182	30	5.5	3 492	87	291	4	3.6
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	75 390	50 067	2 219	5 254	6 022	8 869	2 959	4.8	60 898	3 582	14 492	187	5.9
Weatherford city	4 192	2 292	82	574	313	433	498	4.8	3 794	119	398	8	2.7
Woodward city	5 616	4 132	76	262	272	328	546	5.1	4 773	144	843	19	5.5
Yukon city (pt.)	43	33	6	3	—	—	1	6.9	42	—	1	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	821 188	729 706	2.59	5.7	616 290	323 678	235 557	36 815	10 934	6 055	3 251	30 800	48 100	71 000
District 1 -----	128 469	120 696	2.60	6.1	113 197	38 819	56 901	10 106	3 568	2 349	1 454	43 400	61 100	86 000
COUNTY														
Tulsa County -----	122 944	115 733	2.59	6.1	108 819	37 803	54 022	9 717	3 507	2 318	1 452	43 100	60 700	86 000
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	5 525	4 963	3.00	6.1	4 378	1 016	2 879	389	61	31	2	51 500	67 700	85 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	13 963	13 807	3.04	6.3	13 175	2 338	9 628	958	160	77	14	54 300	67 600	84 800
Owasso city (pt.) -----	2 773	2 638	2.97	5.8	2 520	579	1 902	36	1	1	1	50 700	59 400	71 300
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	3 909	3 660	2.72	5.9	3 485	1 498	1 767	180	31	6	3	41 100	54 500	72 400
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	85 253	81 190	2.47	6.2	77 019	27 874	34 646	7 738	3 169	2 179	1 413	42 000	60 400	90 000
District 2 -----	147 589	121 141	2.62	5.5	91 582	57 307	29 135	3 755	887	363	135	25 500	41 300	62 700
COUNTY														
Adair County -----	4 660	3 911	2.84	5.3	2 245	1 921	304	11	3	6	-	19 200	30 200	42 800
Cherokee County -----	8 626	6 813	2.65	5.4	4 602	2 859	1 495	178	39	27	4	31 000	43 300	62 000
Craig County -----	3 978	3 451	2.45	5.6	2 226	1 683	469	52	17	4	1	19 700	33 000	49 500
Creek County -----	17 440	13 810	2.69	5.6	11 076	6 402	3 921	558	141	40	14	29 300	44 500	67 300
Delaware County -----	8 707	6 371	2.48	5.2	4 234	2 428	1 289	298	116	71	32	28 700	44 500	71 000
Haskell County -----	3 370	2 759	2.47	5.3	1 788	1 453	300	22	6	6	1	18 000	31 300	44 200
McIntosh County -----	5 277	3 915	2.38	5.2	2 741	1 834	792	86	17	9	3	22 800	38 700	57 700
Mayes County -----	9 735	7 769	2.59	5.4	5 443	3 392	1 776	198	48	20	9	28 500	42 400	61 000
Muskogee County -----	17 599	15 473	2.63	5.7	12 784	8 191	3 902	466	142	59	24	26 300	40 900	60 100
Nowata County -----	3 119	2 502	2.42	5.4	1 612	1 308	278	22	4	-	-	15 000-	27 900	44 100
Okfuskee County -----	3 184	2 654	2.54	5.5	1 676	1 426	225	16	3	2	4	15 000-	25 700	40 300
Okmulgee County -----	10 202	8 853	2.52	5.6	6 997	5 445	1 364	142	28	11	7	17 800	30 900	47 100
Osage County (pt.) -----	9 379	7 762	2.68	5.6	6 564	3 876	2 297	303	64	18	6	24 000	42 800	66 000
Ottawa County -----	8 965	8 055	2.43	5.5	6 433	5 190	1 108	94	28	10	3	17 400	30 200	44 700
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	620	401	2.57	5.5	355	99	175	55	13	8	5	48 000	68 600	97 200
Rogers County -----	15 764	13 330	2.79	5.8	10 636	3 324	6 162	928	161	47	14	45 000	63 700	83 900
Sequoyah County -----	9 105	7 284	2.71	5.4	5 300	3 788	1 356	109	30	13	4	24 100	37 800	53 400
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	7 859	6 028	2.69	5.5	4 870	2 688	1 922	217	27	12	4	32 300	46 400	67 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	351	182	3.02	5.7	165	13	142	10	-	-	-	63 700	73 700	88 300
Claremore city -----	3 270	2 993	2.55	5.7	2 844	1 291	1 382	129	29	8	5	39 700	53 000	71 100
Miami city -----	3 664	3 588	2.28	5.7	3 383	2 628	666	56	21	9	3	21 000	33 000	47 800
Muskogee city -----	9 618	9 129	2.46	5.8	8 595	5 607	2 475	348	108	39	18	26 900	40 300	59 400
Okmulgee city -----	3 391	3 272	2.37	5.8	3 042	2 456	495	64	16	7	4	16 800	29 300	44 200
Owasso city (pt.) -----	29	25	2.69	6.3	16	5	9	2	-	-	-	47 500	78 600	92 900
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	100	96	2.94	7.2	90	6	51	25	6	2	-	79 900	93 000	113 800
Sapulpa city -----	4 990	4 729	2.55	5.8	4 398	2 513	1 560	245	58	17	5	33 300	45 800	68 500
Tahlequah city -----	2 034	1 865	2.37	5.8	1 737	952	678	74	15	17	1	33 300	46 800	68 100
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	1 507	1 468	2.72	6.0	1 385	412	880	70	15	6	2	45 400	61 300	79 200
District 3 -----	143 290	121 513	2.55	5.5	89 519	63 179	22 546	2 651	711	322	110	21 400	36 100	54 900
COUNTY														
Atoka County -----	3 373	2 809	2.61	5.2	1 496	1 255	225	14	-	2	-	16 700	30 300	42 800
Bryan County -----	8 725	7 335	2.52	5.4	5 526	3 902	1 410	154	35	18	7	20 500	36 000	54 500
Carter County -----	12 011	10 418	2.50	5.5	8 532	5 627	2 399	284	126	66	30	23 200	38 100	59 800
Choctaw County -----	4 303	3 692	2.50	5.3	2 477	2 036	413	22	3	2	-	16 700	30 900	43 800
Cool County -----	1 680	1 456	2.47	5.3	918	821	91	5	-	-	1	15 000-	25 100	36 900
Hughes County -----	4 030	3 520	2.40	5.4	2 466	2 178	259	25	3	1	-	15 000-	21 000	37 200
Johnston County -----	2 766	2 378	2.52	5.3	1 643	1 381	246	11	4	-	1	16 400	28 600	42 500
Lorimer County -----	2 766	2 202	2.61	5.3	1 326	1 043	268	13	1	-	-	20 500	33 900	47 400
Le Flore County -----	12 001	9 889	2.63	5.4	7 213	5 504	1 564	103	25	10	7	21 700	34 900	49 000
Lincoln County -----	8 728	7 028	2.66	5.5	4 500	3 357	1 040	82	14	5	2	21 300	35 100	50 500
Love County -----	2 355	1 957	2.54	5.4	1 275	937	312	20	5	1	-	22 600	35 900	51 600
McCurain County -----	8 940	7 486	2.66	5.3	4 900	4 036	778	69	10	6	1	15 700	29 200	43 100
Marshall County -----	3 413	2 639	2.36	5.2	2 053	1 478	485	66	14	10	-	23 100	37 000	53 100
Murray County -----	3 373	2 951	2.47	5.4	2 268	1 700	526	33	3	4	2	20 600	33 700	50 000
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	4 126	3 201	2.56	5.4	2 382	1 657	607	93	17	6	2	20 900	36 100	55 900
Payne County -----	13 001	10 930	2.53	5.8	8 919	4 390	3 548	738	170	62	11	31 200	50 700	74 600
Pittsburg County -----	12 000	10 287	2.43	5.5	8 108	5 993	1 825	205	53	24	8	21 200	34 700	51 300
Pontotoc County -----	9 190	8 203	2.51	5.6	6 292	4 081	1 858	233	79	31	10	26 500	39 900	59 300
Pottawatomie County -----	16 105	14 249	2.63	5.6	11 358	6 992	3 763	386	124	68	25	28 600	42 400	62 200
Pushmataha County -----	3 346	2 794	2.48	5.2	1 604	1 405	179	16	4	-	-	15 000-	27 700	39 700
Seminole County -----	7 058	6 089	2.54	5.5	4 263	3 406	750	79	21	6	1	15 000-	27 300	44 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city -----	3 750	3 650	2.26	5.7	3 432	2 177	999	160	66	23	7	27 000	40 100	62 100
Ardmore city -----	6 169	5 774	2.36	5.7	5 353	3 306	1 608	228	117	64	30	25 500	40 800	65 200
Durant city -----	2 825	2 679	2.36	5.7	2 476	1 640	707	94	21	12	2	22 800	38 600	58 300
McAlester city -----	4 361	4 216	2.28	5.8	3 946	2 829	925	147	29	13	3	23 300	36 500	53 900
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	18	14	3.06	5.4	9	4	2	3	-	-	-	36 300	55 000	131 300
Shownee city -----	6 649	6 390	2.41	5.7	5 967	3 899	1 695	223	84	47	19	27 100	40 200	59 500
Stillwater city -----	5 628	4 876	2.48	6.0	4 559	1 373	2 439	579	120	42	6	46 100	64 900	89 100
District 4 -----	127 938	115 219	2.66	5.7	99 502	48 143	43 253	5 946	1 353	609	198	34 400	51 200	71 800
COUNTY														
Cleveland County -----	40 377	36 575	2.80	5.9	33 166	10 562	18 402							

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Oklahoma County (pt.)	12 815	11 711	2.59	5.6	11 084	5 363	4 944	576	132	55	14	36 700	51 400	72 600
Stephens County	12 526	11 450	2.48	5.6	9 426	6 020	2 885	345	102	57	17	23 600	39 000	60 700
Tillman County	2 950	2 772	2.50	5.5	2 342	1 927	365	36	11	2	1	15 000—	22 700	40 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	4 340	4 088	2.57	5.6	3 859	2 103	1 475	216	35	21	9	31 800	46 500	70 300
Chickasha city	3 999	3 775	2.37	5.7	3 527	2 425	925	104	42	23	8	23 400	38 000	56 100
Duncan city	6 246	6 119	2.37	5.7	5 719	3 414	1 865	285	89	52	14	24 400	40 900	65 700
Fair Sill CDP	16	14	4.38	5.4	13	3	9	—	1	—	—	50 800	63 800	85 900
Lawton city	17 114	16 259	2.71	5.8	15 424	6 450	7 794	896	182	72	30	41 300	55 000	72 200
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 683	10 281	2.56	5.6	9 834	5 031	4 349	336	74	35	9	36 100	49 300	69 700
Moore city	10 052	9 863	2.95	5.7	9 396	4 458	4 770	139	22	6	1	40 400	51 200	64 400
Norman city	16 284	14 946	2.61	6.1	13 521	3 949	7 224	1 626	439	208	75	46 800	65 600	90 500
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	11 430	9 710	2.90	6.0	8 768	958	5 916	1 425	305	130	34	61 100	74 400	96 900
District 5	137 492	127 386	2.56	6.0	115 851	45 965	51 750	11 211	3 637	2 056	1 232	37 800	58 700	85 300
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	11 149	10 350	2.95	5.9	9 621	2 369	6 409	660	118	45	20	50 200	63 800	80 600
Kay County	13 914	13 003	2.50	5.8	11 615	6 885	3 802	671	165	73	19	26 400	42 600	66 600
Logan County	7 878	6 311	2.67	5.7	5 037	2 748	1 882	304	65	32	6	28 900	46 200	70 500
Noble County	3 169	2 749	2.54	5.6	2 095	1 551	455	72	14	3	—	19 400	33 500	51 100
Oklahoma County (pt.)	84 336	79 908	2.51	6.1	74 685	26 219	34 211	8 487	2 898	1 743	1 127	41 400	63 000	91 300
Osage County (pt.)	2 716	2 045	2.60	5.6	1 425	757	547	99	20	1	—	24 000	46 100	73 500
Washington County	14 330	13 020	2.52	6.2	11 373	5 436	4 444	918	357	159	59	31 600	51 900	78 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	10 008	9 548	2.48	6.4	9 055	3 972	3 708	838	325	154	58	34 200	55 300	83 800
Bethany city	4 987	4 840	2.48	5.8	4 572	2 006	2 272	215	41	30	8	39 700	53 600	70 300
Edmond city	12 715	12 309	2.89	6.6	11 524	1 811	5 658	2 410	934	518	193	58 700	80 000	120 100
Guthrie city	2 566	2 435	2.53	5.9	2 243	1 465	696	59	19	4	—	27 100	40 100	58 300
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	58 824	55 560	2.46	6.1	52 224	19 037	24 527	5 503	1 670	968	519	39 300	62 500	88 700
Panama City city	7 514	7 217	2.47	5.8	6 844	3 547	2 665	460	108	50	14	31 600	48 600	71 500
The Village city	3 121	3 107	2.20	5.7	2 957	1 384	1 500	62	8	1	2	40 300	51 400	64 600
Yukon city (pt.)	5 338	5 069	2.89	5.7	4 802	1 736	2 846	169	32	15	4	45 100	56 600	71 900
District 6	136 410	123 751	2.54	5.6	106 639	70 265	31 972	3 146	778	356	122	24 700	40 000	57 900
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	2 003	1 788	2.25	5.7	1 377	1 135	209	23	6	3	1	15 000—	23 900	40 800
Beaver County	1 809	1 445	2.52	6.0	862	459	346	46	7	4	—	29 800	47 800	68 800
Beckham County	5 134	4 515	2.47	5.4	3 822	2 721	968	94	21	12	6	15 000—	31 200	54 400
Blaine County	3 362	2 803	2.48	5.7	2 218	1 578	585	38	15	1	1	17 500	34 000	54 000
Caddo County	7 902	6 853	2.61	5.5	5 386	4 116	1 112	114	28	11	5	18 700	31 400	48 400
Canadian County (pt.)	8 440	7 860	2.73	5.8	6 812	3 678	2 695	349	61	24	5	31 900	47 400	67 800
Cimarron County	968	789	2.49	5.7	558	449	89	15	4	1	—	16 300	29 000	44 900
Custer County	6 293	5 451	2.61	5.7	4 691	2 503	1 842	251	61	30	4	28 300	46 900	70 600
Dewey County	1 796	1 504	2.42	5.6	1 040	775	246	13	3	2	1	15 000—	27 900	50 400
Ellis County	1 467	1 278	2.33	5.8	865	668	170	23	3	1	—	15 400	29 800	47 800
Garfield County	15 522	14 600	2.45	5.7	13 080	8 647	3 636	523	185	75	14	21 000	38 000	59 100
Grant County	1 867	1 686	2.35	5.8	1 243	973	247	14	7	2	—	15 000—	26 100	46 200
Greer County	1 928	1 790	2.20	5.5	1 438	1 205	204	21	6	2	—	15 000—	21 800	38 400
Harman County	1 118	1 070	2.34	5.5	849	711	131	6	1	—	—	15 000—	22 800	39 800
Harper County	1 300	1 125	2.37	5.7	846	665	158	20	2	1	—	16 000	29 100	46 000
Kingfisher County	3 905	3 319	2.60	5.8	2 608	1 378	1 089	108	25	7	1	30 200	47 900	67 100
Kiowa County	3 377	3 096	2.35	5.5	2 556	2 063	445	38	8	1	1	15 000—	27 000	44 300
Major County	2 522	2 061	2.51	5.8	1 411	931	405	54	13	5	3	21 900	37 700	59 400
Oklahoma County (pt.)	48 696	46 103	2.59	5.5	43 476	27 841	14 205	992	236	136	66	30 900	42 800	57 900
Roger Mills County	1 254	1 027	2.51	5.5	529	404	109	16	—	—	—	15 000—	25 900	47 200
Texas County	4 449	3 647	2.56	5.8	2 989	1 755	1 057	124	36	10	7	30 000	44 500	63 600
Washita County	3 384	3 036	2.47	5.7	2 313	1 811	433	56	9	3	1	15 000—	28 400	46 400
Woods County	2 777	2 553	2.29	5.9	2 058	1 450	512	69	14	12	1	15 600	32 700	55 200
Woodward County	5 137	4 352	2.58	5.7	3 612	2 349	1 079	139	27	13	5	26 300	40 300	59 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Del City city	6 249	6 103	2.54	5.5	5 829	3 863	1 914	40	8	3	1	33 400	43 300	55 100
Elk City city	2 604	2 383	2.52	5.5	2 245	1 495	654	67	13	12	4	16 900	35 500	58 800
El Reno city	3 617	3 474	2.51	5.7	3 219	2 140	955	95	19	7	3	24 200	38 900	57 300
Enid city	11 955	11 453	2.39	5.7	10 759	7 081	2 963	457	176	68	14	20 900	38 400	59 700
Midwest City city (pt.)	2 159	2 006	2.71	5.5	1 888	1 198	638	47	5	—	—	33 800	44 200	57 600
Mustang city	2 714	2 687	3.01	5.8	2 532	1 047	1 314	141	21	9	—	42 000	55 200	73 000
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	36 044	34 061	2.57	5.5	32 102	21 192	9 945	658	157	96	54	29 600	41 700	56 800
Weatherford city	1 908	1 656	2.66	5.8	1 589	546	900	116	21	6	—	43 300	61 600	79 900
Woodward city	3 226	2 903	2.56	5.6	2 723	1 799	778	109	22	10	5	27 300	40 200	58 200
Yukon city (pt.)	32	31	3.25	7.4	30	—	5	16	7	2	—	106 300	125 000	156 300

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State	384 947	190 153	2.41	4.3	341 131	159 710	162 583	15 568	2 037	1 233	184	259	345	2 043
District 1	81 094	28 841	2.21	4.1	77 154	25 542	44 709	5 335	945	623	226	296	386	800
COUNTY														
Tulsa County	79 593	28 128	2.19	4.1	75 793	24 938	44 074	5 222	936	623	227	296	386	800
Wagoner County (pt.)	1 501	713	2.83	4.6	1 361	604	635	113	9	—	186	268	367	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	4 905	2 872	2.83	4.8	4 599	773	2 959	748	66	53	283	386	473	83
Owasso city (pt.)	1 098	400	2.41	4.2	1 047	213	671	132	25	6	268	359	434	57
Sand Springs city (pt.)	1 637	995	2.52	4.3	1 405	659	682	61	3	—	187	260	348	5
Tulsa city (pt.)	67 986	21 016	2.10	4.0	65 424	21 867	38 089	4 083	827	558	226	293	380	648
District 2	48 459	27 604	2.58	4.5	39 239	26 709	11 728	697	80	25	130	202	275	158
COUNTY														
Adair County	1 726	1 121	2.90	4.5	1 181	1 075	102	2	1	1	100—	143	204	5
Cherokee County	4 031	1 903	2.45	4.1	3 298	1 990	1 166	94	45	3	151	221	294	15
Craig County	1 294	807	2.44	4.6	968	767	194	7	—	—	124	180	239	1
Creek County	5 030	2 975	2.65	4.5	4 181	2 576	1 529	69	6	1	153	223	291	8
Delaware County	2 296	1 384	2.65	4.5	1 587	1 159	378	43	3	4	130	194	260	20
Haskell County	949	682	2.64	4.6	661	604	55	2	—	—	104	153	206	1
McIntosh County	1 509	962	2.57	4.6	1 102	951	143	6	2	—	102	159	210	2
Mayes County	2 937	1 810	2.66	4.5	2 358	1 444	861	53	—	—	151	219	295	12
Muskogee County	7 575	3 710	2.49	4.4	6 671	4 223	2 374	62	5	7	147	217	282	15
Nowata County	875	546	2.55	4.8	627	518	105	2	—	2	100—	155	225	4
Okfuskee County	980	646	2.71	4.6	688	615	72	1	—	—	100—	135	194	2
Okmulgee County	3 842	2 333	2.52	4.6	3 201	2 550	621	27	3	—	103	173	237	14
Osoage County (pt.)	2 760	1 541	2.47	4.5	2 185	1 690	416	73	3	3	100—	164	243	7
Ottawa County	3 159	1 902	2.37	4.4	2 633	2 151	465	16	1	—	123	179	234	30
Pawnee County (pt.)	103	38	2.85	4.7	90	30	53	6	—	1	203	289	346	—
Rogers County	4 102	2 237	2.60	4.5	3 525	1 529	1 807	179	9	1	191	268	348	10
Sequoyah County	3 230	1 687	2.70	4.4	2 620	1 868	742	9	—	1	136	196	263	9
Wagoner County (pt.)	2 061	1 320	2.77	4.7	1 663	969	645	46	2	1	160	229	315	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	37	15	3.03	4.7	35	6	25	4	—	—	265	314	378	—
Cloremore city	1 893	991	2.38	4.2	1 808	665	1 082	60	1	—	205	282	360	6
Miami city	1 750	948	2.14	4.2	1 611	1 242	354	14	1	—	137	192	245	29
Muskogee city	5 470	2 513	2.36	4.3	5 088	2 968	2 064	50	2	4	157	229	290	14
Okmulgee city	1 859	1 049	2.46	4.5	1 699	1 371	316	11	1	—	100—	171	235	5
Owasso city (pt.)	3	3	3.33	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.)	9	9	4.11	6.8	8	1	2	5	—	—	325	575	650	—
Sapulpa city	1 956	1 226	2.55	4.4	1 791	983	776	28	4	—	182	240	303	4
Tohlevuoh city	2 077	855	2.25	3.9	1 929	1 099	804	26	—	—	170	233	293	7
Tulsa city (pt.)	701	242	2.24	4.1	607	413	141	49	3	1	100—	113	317	2
District 3	56 434	34 061	2.48	4.4	46 330	30 673	14 783	754	51	69	130	204	284	206
COUNTY														
Atoka County	1 122	747	2.59	4.5	808	745	61	2	—	—	100—	150	197	8
Bryan County	3 799	2 223	2.42	4.4	3 163	2 496	619	46	1	1	131	189	242	5
Carter County	4 590	3 115	2.58	4.5	3 769	2 364	1 325	73	4	3	137	214	290	12
Cherokee County	1 649	1 106	2.59	4.5	1 248	1 124	123	—	—	—	100—	126	187	4
Coal County	599	447	2.61	4.6	431	411	19	—	—	—	100—	131	186	—
Hughes County	1 194	845	2.54	4.6	854	752	90	12	—	1	100—	135	186	—
Johnston County	1 017	747	2.65	4.6	707	599	107	1	—	—	100—	154	219	2
Latimer County	927	620	2.74	4.5	693	564	126	3	—	—	107	173	235	1
Le Flore County	3 937	2 537	2.70	4.5	3 163	2 619	528	14	2	—	132	182	232	10
Lincoln County	2 111	1 433	2.73	4.7	1 562	1 186	365	11	—	—	142	194	248	9
Love County	637	444	2.70	4.5	442	330	111	1	—	—	119	189	251	2
McCurbin County	3 294	2 257	2.79	4.5	2 529	2 161	366	1	1	—	100—	146	215	7
Marshall County	937	590	2.59	4.3	735	592	138	4	1	—	118	181	237	3
Murray County	1 278	898	2.56	4.5	1 003	803	195	5	—	—	121	177	236	4
Pawnee County (pt.)	1 157	730	2.59	4.6	888	661	217	8	1	1	144	191	252	5
Poyne County	10 833	4 305	2.11	4.1	10 123	3 557	6 142	354	15	55	214	295	363	73
Pittsburg County	3 911	2 422	2.47	4.5	3 199	2 251	904	41	1	2	118	191	269	8
Pontotoc County	4 120	2 448	2.35	4.4	3 493	2 489	940	58	1	5	130	201	263	12
Pottawatomie County	5 691	3 571	2.51	4.5	4 789	2 710	1 960	96	22	1	143	230	299	17
Pushmataha County	1 024	706	2.49	4.4	683	619	59	4	1	—	100—	127	190	1
Seminole County	2 607	1 870	2.66	4.5	2 048	1 640	388	19	1	—	100—	163	236	22
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city	2 921	1 527	2.16	4.1	2 726	1 910	767	46	—	3	137	206	266	9
Ardmore city	3 099	2 022	2.50	4.4	2 747	1 583	1 097	63	1	3	146	228	301	9
Owasso city	2 381	1 208	2.27	4.2	2 233	1 767	442	23	—	1	136	193	242	3
McAlester city	2 110	1 225	2.33	4.4	1 933	1 259	638	34	—	2	122	206	285	7
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	3	3	3.00	5.7	2	—	2	—	—	—	325	375	425	—
Shawnee city	3 688	2 165	2.34	4.4	3 369	1 839	1 440	68	22	—	152	236	300	12
Stillwater city	8 544	2 842	2.01	3.9	8 290	2 262	5 631	332	10	55	242	312	374	67
District 4	64 168	33 579	2.51	4.4	57 246	21 685	32 314	2 879	252	116	210	282	364	178
COUNTY														
Cleveland County	23 614	8 983	2.25	4.2	22 372	6 141	14 481	1 506	140	104	243	303	385	122
Comanche County	14 968	8 181	2.72	4.4	13 537	4 278	8 494	719	40	6	226	299	378	18
Cotton County	599	437	2.63	4.6	435	389	44	2	—	—	112	161	213	3
Garvin County	2 665	1 913	2.63	4.7	2 040	1 579	453	7	—	1	127	187	244	5
Grady County	3 759	2 404	2.62	4.6	3 004	1 904	1 032	63	3	2	153	218	281	8
Jackson County	4 102	2 794	2.75	4.5	3 735	1 586	1 956	170	22	1	186	278	364	4
Jefferson County	756	534	2.47	4.5	564	529	34	1	—	—	100—	117	166	1
McClain County	1 650	1 189	2.78	4.7	1 228	739	458	30	1	—	170	229	292	2

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or ottched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Oklohomo County (pt.)	6 834	3 478	2.61	4.4	6 015	1 453	4 203	317	41	1	252	309	376	9	
Stephens County	4 238	2 897	2.51	4.5	3 554	2 408	1 078	62	5	1	134	204	274	6	
Tillmon County	983	769	2.77	4.7	762	679	81	2	—	—	102	153	214	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Altus city	3 581	2 352	2.73	4.5	3 385	1 299	1 904	159	22	1	199	291	371	3	
Chickasha city	2 017	1 197	2.43	4.5	1 844	1 129	683	29	1	2	158	224	282	3	
Duncan city	2 736	1 832	2.40	4.5	2 501	1 583	854	59	4	1	146	218	285	5	
Fort Sill CDP	1 336	1 068	3.87	5.5	710	9	599	90	11	1	363	409	461	1	
Lawton city	12 452	6 318	2.59	4.2	11 958	3 662	7 674	592	25	5	230	298	373	16	
Midwest City city (pt.)	5 587	2 763	2.42	4.2	5 326	1 305	3 757	247	17	—	251	304	370	9	
Moore city	3 515	2 240	2.99	4.8	3 335	810	2 195	318	12	—	253	353	424	5	
Normon city	15 623	5 035	2.06	4.0	14 984	4 514	9 501	794	84	91	236	294	369	114	
Oklohomo City city (pt.)	4 526	1 673	2.49	4.4	3 758	518	2 734	428	64	14	275	338	423	2	
District 5	71 665	30 565	2.25	4.3	66 696	23 972	37 051	4 709	590	374	220	287	372	464	
COUNTY															
Conodion County (pt.)	3 052	1 494	2.59	4.6	2 827	704	1 558	495	35	35	250	337	466	118	
Kay County	5 169	3 261	2.36	4.5	4 594	2 621	1 798	139	9	27	160	230	308	29	
Logan County	2 302	1 439	2.58	4.7	1 852	1 275	520	49	5	3	130	196	273	—	
Noble County	1 056	776	2.57	4.8	790	638	147	5	—	—	122	176	232	—	
Oklohomo County (pt.)	54 646	20 500	2.19	4.2	51 970	16 531	30 871	3 734	529	305	231	296	379	309	
Osage County (pt.)	528	346	2.78	5.0	292	220	64	6	2	—	126	195	249	2	
Washington County	4 912	2 749	2.30	4.6	4 371	1 983	2 093	281	10	4	190	263	341	6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bortlesville city	4 005	2 119	2.24	4.6	3 736	1 550	1 911	261	10	4	201	273	349	6	
Bethony city	2 706	1 319	2.37	4.3	2 578	945	1 494	126	8	5	223	279	353	2	
Edmond city	6 041	2 636	2.33	4.3	5 782	1 376	3 486	687	123	110	254	332	432	88	
Guthrie city	1 222	708	2.42	4.5	1 091	801	273	14	1	2	118	188	257	—	
Oklohomo City city (pt.)	42 963	14 677	2.13	4.1	41 009	13 425	24 134	2 886	386	178	230	292	375	211	
Ponco City city	3 219	1 890	2.26	4.4	3 030	1 381	1 493	122	9	25	185	261	334	29	
The Village city	1 435	993	2.44	4.8	1 351	97	1 122	128	4	—	307	360	412	2	
Yukon city (pt.)	1 915	960	2.60	4.5	1 807	533	988	235	20	31	231	328	445	118	
District 6	63 127	35 503	2.56	4.4	54 466	31 129	21 998	1 194	119	26	162	232	310	237	
COUNTY															
Alfalfa County	466	399	2.66	5.5	244	220	24	—	—	—	100—	143	194	1	
Beaver County	518	386	2.71	5.3	263	169	90	4	—	—	131	214	292	1	
Beckham County	2 217	1 308	2.61	4.5	1 825	1 472	326	25	2	—	119	178	235	5	
Blaine County	1 056	776	2.70	4.8	763	654	102	6	—	1	107	160	219	—	
Coddo County	2 977	2 195	2.80	4.6	2 259	1 953	302	3	1	—	100—	158	212	11	
Conodion County (pt.)	2 956	1 849	2.73	4.6	2 499	1 201	1 220	74	3	1	183	257	346	6	
Cimarron County	332	254	2.58	4.8	178	160	18	—	—	—	100	138	196	4	
Custer County	3 625	1 800	2.46	4.3	3 217	2 116	1 061	36	3	1	164	219	280	12	
Dewey County	425	320	2.62	4.9	254	226	27	1	—	—	100—	133	188	—	
Ellis County	359	293	2.81	5.3	211	181	30	—	—	—	118	172	228	—	
Gorfield County	6 938	4 612	2.46	4.6	6 100	3 311	2 523	229	31	6	177	240	326	29	
Grant County	460	381	2.58	5.3	274	234	36	3	1	—	118	165	224	—	
Greer County	623	450	2.38	4.5	471	420	48	3	—	—	100—	137	200	3	
Harmon County	368	257	2.76	4.6	268	259	9	—	—	—	100—	102	152	1	
Harper County	345	276	2.60	4.9	218	183	34	—	1	—	109	166	221	—	
Kingfisher County	1 027	785	2.76	5.0	698	486	204	6	1	1	153	213	271	1	
Kiowo County	1 174	819	2.65	4.6	910	832	73	5	—	—	100—	143	196	4	
Major County	599	429	2.69	5.1	406	340	59	7	—	—	114	165	228	2	
Oklohomo County (pt.)	30 552	14 006	2.53	4.2	28 656	13 260	14 561	747	73	15	193	260	337	139	
Roger Mills County	332	243	2.93	4.9	167	162	4	1	—	—	100—	118	159	—	
Texas County	1 765	1 070	2.62	4.7	1 337	879	441	16	1	—	167	218	279	4	
Washito County	1 037	843	2.73	4.9	732	545	179	8	—	—	123	181	252	6	
Woods County	1 026	652	2.18	4.6	832	648	181	3	—	—	122	173	240	7	
Woodward County	1 950	1 100	2.54	4.6	1 684	1 218	446	17	2	1	166	210	262	1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Oel City city	2 944	1 492	2.70	4.4	2 791	1 028	1 701	61	—	1	215	285	365	11	
Elk City city	1 406	774	2.65	4.4	1 272	973	274	23	2	—	148	195	247	2	
El Reno city	1 718	1 043	2.65	4.5	1 516	892	599	24	1	—	167	230	312	2	
Enid city	6 260	4 055	2.41	4.6	5 683	3 002	2 425	220	30	6	181	243	329	28	
Midwest City city (pt.)	1 961	673	2.58	4.2	1 879	571	1 270	30	8	—	235	289	352	4	
Mustang city	778	492	2.82	4.7	741	149	551	39	1	1	266	333	409	2	
Oklohomo City city (pt.)	24 854	11 207	2.50	4.1	23 286	11 353	11 265	599	56	13	185	253	331	123	
Weatherford city	1 886	547	2.12	3.9	1 802	1 117	667	16	1	1	171	226	287	1	
Woodward city	1 547	810	2.48	4.4	1 444	1 038	393	10	2	1	170	212	263	1	
Yukon city (pt.)	10	7	2.60	5.0	9	—	—	8	1	—	609	625	641	—	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 206 135	1 027 966	79 203	77 846	9 439	11 681	23 481	1 017 927	78 598	76 710	9 135	284
District 1	209 563	179 139	18 049	9 095	1 813	1 467	3 787	177 143	17 900	8 914	1 766	53
COUNTY												
Tulsa County	202 537	172 821	17 875	8 609	1 794	1 438	3 705	170 870	17 727	8 436	1 748	51
Wagoner County (pt.)	7 026	6 318	174	486	19	29	82	6 273	173	478	18	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	18 868	17 445	534	647	133	109	322	17 251	530	633	129	3
Owasso city (pt.)	3 871	3 626	39	182	12	12	42	3 599	39	179	12	—
Sand Springs city (pt.)	5 546	5 137	93	288	8	20	63	5 104	92	279	8	—
Tulsa city (pt.)	153 239	127 463	16 915	6 076	1 587	1 198	3 021	125 902	16 776	5 950	1 547	43
District 2	196 048	158 479	9 286	27 436	287	560	1 558	157 709	9 232	27 250	277	22
COUNTY												
Adair County	6 386	4 061	—	2 293	2	30	53	4 048	—	2 282	2	1
Cherokee County	12 657	8 918	124	3 559	18	38	109	8 872	123	3 536	17	—
Craig County	5 272	4 205	131	920	10	6	28	4 192	126	917	9	—
Creek County	22 470	20 124	725	1 520	34	67	187	20 022	721	1 509	30	1
Delaware County	11 003	8 832	10	2 133	9	19	62	8 804	10	2 118	9	—
Haskell County	4 319	3 736	46	532	1	4	18	3 726	46	528	1	—
McIntosh County	6 786	5 475	357	940	6	8	34	5 457	356	931	6	2
Mayes County	12 672	10 794	23	1 809	23	23	95	10 734	23	1 797	22	1
Muskogee County	25 174	19 096	3 269	2 642	65	102	222	19 003	3 256	2 624	64	5
Nowata County	3 994	3 291	154	546	—	3	18	3 282	153	541	—	—
Okfuskee County	4 164	3 067	457	630	2	8	30	3 049	456	625	2	2
Oklmulgee County	14 044	10 942	1 662	1 368	17	55	135	10 885	1 659	1 346	17	2
Osage County (pt.)	12 139	9 153	1 338	1 598	11	39	136	9 082	1 324	1 585	10	2
Ottawa County	12 124	10 211	5	1 834	22	52	99	10 175	5	1 821	22	2
Pawnee County (pt.)	723	679	1	40	—	3	7	675	1	39	—	1
Rogers County	19 866	17 477	163	2 137	42	47	155	17 384	157	2 125	42	3
Sequoyah County	12 335	9 914	266	2 117	14	24	87	9 861	262	2 111	14	—
Wagoner County (pt.)	9 920	8 504	555	818	11	32	83	8 458	554	815	10	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	388	367	2	16	1	2	5	364	2	16	1	—
Cloemore city	5 163	4 295	125	699	27	17	50	4 269	119	696	27	2
Miami city	5 414	4 609	3	775	10	17	37	4 596	3	767	10	1
Muskogee city	15 088	11 060	2 584	1 324	56	64	148	10 991	2 576	1 314	56	3
Oklmulgee city	5 250	3 509	1 210	504	11	16	44	3 492	1 209	493	11	1
Owasso city (pt.)	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.)	109	101	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—
Sapulpa city	6 946	6 078	356	468	14	30	81	6 035	354	462	14	—
Tahlequah city	4 111	2 946	85	1 046	12	22	47	2 930	84	1 038	12	—
Tulsa city (pt.)	2 208	912	1 194	85	7	10	45	889	1 184	81	7	2
District 3	199 724	172 202	7 249	18 542	941	790	1 875	171 307	7 213	18 366	929	34
COUNTY												
Atoka County	4 495	3 832	166	487	4	6	26	3 818	166	481	4	—
Bryan County	12 524	10 756	136	1 530	53	49	115	10 694	136	1 525	52	2
Carter County	16 601	14 061	1 260	1 144	36	100	206	13 972	1 253	1 129	36	5
Cherokee County	5 952	4 391	723	819	7	12	48	4 365	722	808	7	2
Cool County	2 279	1 961	15	295	—	8	14	1 958	15	292	—	—
Hughes County	5 224	4 363	149	691	4	17	38	4 349	148	685	4	—
Johnston County	3 783	3 197	82	487	4	13	31	3 187	81	480	4	—
Latimer County	3 693	3 175	21	477	2	18	29	3 167	21	474	2	—
Le Flore County	15 938	14 000	296	1 593	17	32	88	13 947	296	1 587	17	3
Lincoln County	10 839	10 013	292	493	9	32	70	9 984	289	485	9	2
Love County	2 992	2 692	89	151	3	57	81	2 671	89	148	3	—
McCurtain County	12 234	9 516	1 214	1 424	20	60	115	9 474	1 210	1 416	19	—
Morsholl County	4 350	3 897	66	353	1	33	66	3 867	66	350	1	—
Murray County	4 651	4 124	72	431	6	18	50	4 095	71	427	6	2
Pawnee County (pt.)	5 283	4 743	56	475	4	5	16	4 732	56	474	4	1
Payne County	23 834	21 631	632	846	622	103	307	21 449	624	829	619	6
Pittsburg County	15 911	13 730	485	1 623	22	51	115	13 673	484	1 615	20	4
Pontotoc County	13 310	11 458	310	1 470	29	43	111	11 404	306	1 458	29	2
Pottawatomie County	21 796	19 214	432	1 971	85	94	239	19 099	431	1 941	81	5
Pushmataha County	4 370	3 752	50	557	—	11	28	3 738	50	554	—	—
Seminole County	9 665	7 696	703	1 225	13	28	82	7 664	699	1 208	12	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Ada city	6 671	5 656	254	711	26	24	59	5 628	251	705	26	2
Ardmore city	9 268	7 545	931	686	32	74	152	7 476	929	675	32	4
Durant city	5 206	4 495	36	604	46	25	60	4 460	36	603	45	2
McAlester city	6 471	5 466	390	584	13	18	46	5 439	389	582	13	2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	21	20	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	—
Shownee city	10 337	8 943	290	984	55	65	143	8 885	290	964	53	2
Stillwater city	14 172	12 570	476	437	613	76	228	12 433	468	427	611	5
District 4	192 106	167 495	11 650	7 648	2 307	3 006	5 604	165 243	11 508	7 465	2 218	68
COUNTY												
Cleveland County	63 991	57 720	1 634	2 823	1 268	546	1 285	57 053	1 618	2 775	1 243	17
Comanche County	37 569	28 724	5 821	1 399	657	968	1 847	28 014	5 740	1 338	612	18
Cotton County	2 609	2 350	53	157	2	47	68	2 334	52	152	2	1
Garvin County	10 417	9 511	263	593	9	41	79	9 479	261	589	8	1
Groby County	15 544	14 207	536	668	27	106	203	14 128	534	649	27	3
Jackson County	10 455	8 811	884	149	79	532	859	8 506	866	136	77	11
Jefferson County	2 843	2 635	17	120	4	67	76	2 626	17	120	4	—
McCain County	8 332	7 690	92	468	9	73	141	7 629	91	460	9	2

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Can. COUNTY—Con.												
Oklahoma County (pt.)	19 649	16 954	1 674	637	214	170	434	16 731	1 658	620	200	6
Stephens County	16 764	15 716	329	535	31	153	228	15 642	327	532	30	5
Tillman County	3 933	3 177	347	99	7	303	384	3 101	344	94	6	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Altus city	7 921	6 416	876	105	75	449	671	6 212	858	96	74	10
Chickasha city	6 016	5 180	516	243	20	57	106	5 141	514	234	20	1
Duncan city	8 982	8 259	324	244	26	129	177	8 211	322	242	26	4
Fair Sill CDP	1 352	744	466	10	37	95	147	705	459	7	33	1
Lawton city	29 566	22 087	5 315	756	608	800	1 559	21 473	5 242	708	571	13
Midwest City city (pt.)	16 270	13 982	1 432	554	167	135	351	13 800	1 418	539	158	4
Moore city	13 567	12 469	218	599	122	159	324	12 315	218	587	122	1
Norman city	31 907	28 318	1 074	1 374	916	225	592	27 994	1 059	1 348	899	15
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	15 956	14 410	550	562	267	167	372	14 226	547	552	256	3
District 5	209 157	186 396	9 997	7 875	2 655	2 234	4 644	184 263	9 912	7 714	2 579	45
COUNTY												
Canadian County (pt.)	14 201	13 395	95	363	254	94	203	13 299	95	353	248	3
Kay County	19 083	17 587	300	1 042	58	96	223	17 477	300	1 025	58	—
Logan County	10 180	8 717	1 072	297	26	68	130	8 663	1 064	294	25	4
Noble County	4 225	3 885	71	244	4	21	40	3 871	70	240	4	—
Oklahoma County (pt.)	138 982	122 686	7 978	4 248	2 197	1 873	3 793	120 986	7 904	4 135	2 128	36
Osage County (pt.)	3 244	2 859	12	361	3	9	31	2 839	12	359	3	—
Washington County	19 242	17 267	469	1 320	113	73	224	17 128	467	1 308	113	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bartlesville city	14 013	12 650	421	778	109	55	169	12 544	420	769	109	2
Bethany city	7 693	7 203	136	195	87	72	139	7 142	136	189	83	4
Edmond city	18 756	17 386	498	426	352	94	249	17 240	495	418	351	3
Guthrie city	3 788	3 003	624	112	15	34	63	2 981	617	110	15	2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	101 787	88 338	6 756	3 237	1 824	1 632	3 230	86 935	6 690	3 139	1 764	29
Ponca City city	10 733	9 899	281	445	49	59	144	9 824	281	435	49	—
The Village city	4 556	4 048	344	108	34	22	67	4 009	340	108	32	—
Yukon city (pt.)	7 253	6 895	36	190	83	49	105	6 846	36	186	80	—
District 6	199 537	164 255	22 972	7 250	1 436	3 624	6 013	162 262	22 833	7 001	1 366	62
COUNTY												
Alfalfa County	2 469	2 418	1	38	—	12	17	2 412	1	37	—	2
Beaver County	2 327	2 252	—	15	1	59	79	2 232	—	14	1	1
Beckham County	7 351	7 005	118	86	10	132	204	6 935	115	86	9	2
Blaine County	4 418	3 952	183	234	5	44	72	3 928	180	232	4	2
Caddo County	10 879	8 618	271	1 721	12	257	385	8 565	267	1 647	12	3
Canadian County (pt.)	11 396	10 413	348	500	31	104	207	10 324	344	494	24	3
Cimarron County	1 300	1 227	—	15	3	55	118	1 167	—	12	3	—
Custer County	9 918	8 849	292	407	44	326	400	8 781	292	399	43	3
Dewey County	2 221	2 126	1	80	1	13	21	2 117	1	80	1	1
Ellis County	1 826	1 782	—	24	2	18	35	1 766	—	22	2	1
Garfield County	22 460	21 092	693	371	153	151	322	20 944	688	360	142	4
Grant County	2 327	2 299	1	18	2	7	15	2 291	1	18	2	—
Greer County	2 551	2 365	94	27	2	63	88	2 339	94	27	2	1
Horton County	1 486	1 220	88	10	—	168	173	1 215	88	10	—	—
Harper County	1 645	1 628	—	6	1	10	16	1 622	—	6	1	—
Kingfisher County	4 932	4 634	124	88	3	83	98	4 619	124	87	2	2
Kiowa County	4 551	3 999	210	211	10	121	173	3 955	209	201	9	4
Major County	3 121	3 065	1	34	2	19	31	3 053	1	34	2	—
Oklahoma County (pt.)	79 248	53 063	20 501	3 033	1 108	1 543	2 808	52 040	20 382	2 926	1 065	27
Roger Mills County	1 586	1 536	1	42	1	6	16	1 527	1	41	1	—
Texas County	6 214	5 857	14	59	11	273	434	5 703	14	48	9	6
Washita County	4 421	4 294	9	68	5	45	103	4 243	9	61	5	—
Woods County	3 803	3 718	11	36	7	31	50	3 700	11	35	7	—
Woodward County	7 087	6 843	11	127	22	84	148	6 784	11	124	20	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Del City city	9 193	7 810	822	346	122	93	187	7 724	819	345	118	—
Elk City city	4 010	3 747	109	63	8	83	116	3 715	106	63	8	2
El Reno city	5 335	4 621	318	313	19	64	121	4 576	314	310	12	2
Enid city	18 215	16 928	684	312	152	139	292	16 798	679	301	141	4
Midwest City city (pt.)	4 120	2 508	1 406	118	46	42	89	2 479	1 395	115	42	—
Mustang city	3 492	3 324	21	109	9	29	55	3 298	21	108	9	1
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	60 898	38 920	17 286	2 385	926	1 381	2 466	38 044	17 186	2 286	891	25
Weatherford city	3 794	3 520	73	134	23	44	71	3 497	73	130	23	—
Woodward city	4 773	4 591	8	98	17	59	115	4 540	8	95	15	—
Yukon city (pt.)	42	42	—	—	—	—	1	41	—	—	—	—

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					Land area	
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households			
	Total	Occupied	Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean contract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 1 -----	235 405	209 563	5 086	57 900	4 009	288	6 484	4 746	1 399	2 611	2 206	1 745.3	673.8
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	235 405	209 563	5 086	57 900	4 009	288	6 484	4 746	1 399	2 611	2 206	1 745.3	673.8
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	43 845	36 276	1 293	39 300	711	247	1 500	1 070	348	504	445	496.4	191.7
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	191 560	173 287	3 793	64 000	3 298	296	4 984	3 676	1 051	2 107	1 761	1 248.8	482.2
District 2 -----	233 834	196 048	19 288	40 200	8 148	187	21 295	16 031	4 146	6 141	5 512	30 293.9	11 696.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	14 047	12 022	1 184	39 500	386	157	1 181	881	252	389	365	2 735.0	1 056.0
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.) -----	14 047	12 022	1 184	39 500	386	157	1 181	881	252	389	365	2 735.0	1 056.0
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	206 440	173 167	16 987	41 000	7 249	189	18 923	14 266	3 631	5 313	4 748	26 700.4	10 309.1
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	114 066	94 404	11 973	41 500	5 011	190	13 346	10 131	2 484	3 638	3 243	15 778.0	6 091.9
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	5 138	4 319	377	33 900	155	150	392	306	69	140	124	1 494.6	577.1
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	86 213	73 721	4 608	40 400	2 072	191	5 155	3 803	1 076	1 525	1 374	9 390.6	3 625.7
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	1 023	723	29	70 900	11	348	30	26	2	10	7	37.2	14.4
District 3 -----	233 844	199 724	12 547	36 300	5 995	172	14 271	10 324	3 148	4 271	3 802	46 526.3	17 963.8
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	205 395	174 612	12 033	35 700	5 459	164	13 540	9 820	2 969	3 952	3 570	44 517.9	17 188.4
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	10 886	9 695	602	42 200	208	140	662	490	142	148	126	1 662.1	641.7
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	59 650	48 901	2 916	39 400	1 450	180	3 329	2 423	711	1 037	913	9 758.5	3 767.7
Choctaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	87 249	75 097	6 014	34 300	2 534	161	6 548	4 908	1 323	2 000	1 828	25 991.3	10 035.2
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	4 946	4 309	427	26 700	191	113	476	288	153	142	135	1 399.3	540.3
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	1 329	1 128	50	32 700	10	173	56	41	9	4	4	514.1	198.5
Otoe-Missourio TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	67	50	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	156.5	60.4
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	6 317	5 233	325	35 100	147	158	378	272	81	94	86	1 281.2	494.7
Soc and Fox TJSa, OK -----	23 170	20 208	928	39 500	454	171	1 102	765	278	280	258	1 993.6	769.7
Seminole TJSa, OK -----	10 382	8 784	657	27 200	409	163	853	537	244	213	192	1 469.5	567.4
Creek-Seminole Joint Area TJSa, OK -----	1 022	881	104	25 500	55	110	127	87	28	32	26	168.7	65.1
Iowa-Soc and Fox Joint Area TJSa, OK -----	377	326	7	34 200	1	413	7	7	—	1	1	123.1	47.5
District 4 -----	218 365	192 106	4 906	50 900	2 742	260	5 870	4 380	1 190	1 778	1 489	20 944.9	8 086.8
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	137 947	119 432	3 338	44 100	1 446	213	3 810	2 870	749	974	857	20 355.3	7 859.2
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	12 160	10 966	514	56 900	82	238	499	420	56	97	84	937.6	362.0
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	258	223	3	22 500	2	175	4	4	—	1	1	256.9	99.2
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	58 131	50 479	1 614	40 800	678	197	1 776	1 409	277	516	468	9 158.2	3 536.0
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	67 398	57 764	1 207	44 800	684	225	1 531	1 037	416	360	304	10 002.6	3 862.0
District 5 -----	241 632	209 157	4 444	53 600	3 431	262	5 659	4 058	1 224	2 216	1 843	12 076.2	4 662.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	4 017	3 244	289	47 400	72	168	278	225	37	83	78	3 073.7	1 186.8
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.) -----	4 017	3 244	289	47 400	72	168	278	225	37	83	78	3 073.7	1 186.8
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	51 514	45 864	1 621	46 700	777	224	1 842	1 424	325	556	477	3 872.6	1 495.2
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	5 397	4 897	171	56 400	52	263	179	144	28	44	38	182.8	70.6
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	21 707	19 242	893	43 600	427	238	982	779	157	338	288	1 079.7	416.9
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	11 187	10 479	183	64 300	77	337	218	181	28	42	38	304.3	117.5
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	470	365	2	9 000	2	163	3	2	—	1	1	290.3	112.1
Kow TJSa, OK -----	5 678	5 090	161	52 500	47	226	163	129	27	45	36	791.6	305.6
Otoe-Missourio TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	1 119	955	62	25 700	65	81	99	50	39	28	26	564.5	218.0
Tonkawa TJSa, OK -----	5 956	4 836	149	33 500	107	151	198	139	46	58	50	659.4	254.6
District 6 -----	243 419	199 537	3 923	39 300	3 327	209	5 520	3 509	1 615	1 730	1 450	66 290.9	25 595.0
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	82 671	68 231	1 871	36 700	1 496	165	2 750	1 637	897	617	518	29 198.2	11 273.4
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	5 901	5 344	125	56 000	32	218	125	95	26	32	27	105.3	40.6
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	3 876	2 929	101	30 300	33	142	114	74	24	20	19	1 418.1	547.5
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	54 740	44 897	729	36 900	727	180	1 173	736	352	283	225	20 733.3	8 005.1
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	18 154	15 061	916	34 600	704	148	1 338	732	495	282	247	6 941.5	2 680.1

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
All persons	3 145 585	524 135	524 389	524 287	524 407	523 729	524 638
Urban	2 130 083	493 530	196 102	228 169	389 016	454 476	368 790
Inside urbanized area	1 354 645	462 476	12 827	2 469	293 872	362 518	220 483
Outside urbanized area	775 438	31 054	183 275	225 700	95 144	91 958	148 307
Rural	1 015 502	30 605	328 287	296 118	135 391	69 253	155 848
Farm	82 929	875	21 631	22 869	11 343	5 659	20 552
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 145 585	524 135	524 389	524 287	524 407	523 729	524 638
Ancestry specified	2 642 788	452 106	429 994	419 541	443 440	454 764	442 943
Single ancestry	1 663 793	271 297	276 599	268 099	276 892	270 146	300 760
Multiple ancestry	978 995	180 809	153 395	151 442	166 548	184 618	142 183
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	502 797	72 029	94 395	104 746	80 967	68 965	81 695
Total ancestries reported	3 621 783	632 915	583 389	570 983	609 988	639 382	585 126
Arab	6 906	2 161	337	637	864	2 294	613
Austrian	3 379	919	459	416	688	605	292
Belgian	1 820	461	369	148	215	471	156
Canadian	2 322	481	297	210	414	538	382
Czech	18 690	2 179	1 254	2 388	2 949	5 282	4 638
Danish	9 938	2 275	1 122	1 047	1 514	2 235	1 745
Dutch	140 457	20 822	25 851	25 200	22 198	23 226	23 160
English	441 443	85 164	58 818	62 267	74 488	92 754	67 952
Finnish	1 844	567	237	197	343	268	232
French (except Basque)	118 851	23 595	17 863	16 539	19 883	24 058	16 913
French Canadian	14 918	3 284	2 084	2 028	3 110	2 445	1 967
German	714 747	129 730	101 122	98 838	121 268	141 942	121 847
Greek	4 451	1 044	570	468	779	1 186	404
Hungarian	3 797	917	411	423	652	1 057	337
Irish	641 910	106 374	107 066	115 587	111 022	107 856	94 005
Italian	45 093	10 639	5 501	7 189	8 279	8 250	5 235
Lithuanian	2 090	599	181	349	315	430	216
Norwegian	17 401	3 874	1 750	1 949	3 350	3 867	2 611
Polish	29 519	6 605	3 083	3 223	5 641	6 767	4 200
Portuguese	2 612	659	363	292	652	437	209
Romanian	860	295	70	72	201	176	46
Russian	7 580	2 184	457	699	1 128	1 635	1 477
Scotch-Irish	95 508	18 395	11 999	12 713	15 888	21 490	15 023
Scottish	59 409	13 953	6 887	6 722	9 606	14 058	7 829
Slovak	5 781	1 496	371	632	1 221	1 302	759
Subsaharan African	3 348	632	126	295	721	878	696
Swedish	32 638	8 058	4 099	4 066	4 708	7 085	4 622
Swiss	7 474	1 555	680	828	1 035	2 098	1 278
Ukrainian	1 969	440	222	100	491	531	185
United States or American	266 396	33 137	56 452	50 434	42 371	38 262	45 740
Welsh	21 894	5 303	2 417	2 765	3 535	5 063	2 811
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	24 804	3 695	5 567	6 234	4 038	2 354	2 916
Yugoslavian	982	281	116	115	181	110	179
Other ancestries	870 952	141 142	165 188	145 913	145 886	118 372	154 451
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP							
Persons under 18 years	836 845	137 705	142 617	136 136	142 008	135 940	142 439
Citizen	832 101	136 721	142 412	135 788	141 295	134 662	141 223
Native	830 648	136 466	142 376	135 674	140 977	134 214	140 941
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 453	255	36	114	318	448	282
Foreign born, not a citizen	4 744	984	205	348	713	1 278	1 216
Persons 18 years and over	2 308 740	386 430	381 772	388 151	382 399	387 789	382 199
Citizen	2 276 877	380 071	380 439	384 758	375 646	380 180	375 783
Native	2 249 448	374 553	378 892	382 592	368 520	373 570	371 321
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	27 429	5 518	1 547	2 166	7 126	6 610	4 462
Foreign born, not a citizen	31 863	6 359	1 333	3 393	6 753	7 609	6 416
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	863 810	142 820	147 783	144 046	142 800	144 512	141 849
With own children under 18 years	422 620	71 471	70 119	67 973	73 803	70 674	68 580
Number of own children under 18 years	769 618	127 699	130 668	123 136	132 241	126 912	128 962
Married-couple families	712 175	115 616	124 114	119 444	119 977	119 556	113 466
With own children under 18 years	332 636	55 150	56 280	54 020	59 749	55 436	52 001
Number of own children under 18 years	614 637	100 115	106 334	98 965	108 643	101 728	98 852
Female householder, no husband present	120 772	22 171	18 569	19 641	18 173	19 664	22 554
With own children under 18 years	74 167	13 739	11 088	11 606	11 739	12 426	13 569
Number of own children under 18 years	130 180	23 734	20 064	20 356	20 027	20 697	25 302
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 170 504	192 809	194 155	196 851	200 159	192 784	193 746
Never married	284 786	48 945	40 497	48 411	52 872	46 350	47 711
Now married, except separated	741 564	119 306	129 890	124 306	125 890	123 316	118 856
Separated	16 335	2 778	2 307	2 664	2 661	2 543	3 382
Widowed	28 212	3 665	5 431	5 814	3 752	4 133	5 417
Divorced	99 607	18 115	16 030	15 656	14 984	16 442	18 380
Females 15 years and over	1 274 240	214 563	212 150	215 383	204 836	215 852	211 456
Never married	215 881	40 311	30 898	35 539	34 788	38 362	35 991
Now married, except separated	729 962	117 913	127 596	122 516	122 872	121 820	117 245
Separated	23 141	4 201	3 451	3 785	3 455	3 597	4 652
Widowed	166 272	23 703	29 765	33 629	22 346	26 329	30 500
Divorced	138 984	28 435	20 440	19 914	21 383	25 744	23 068
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	377	362	435	359	342	313	457
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 586	1 347	1 787	1 763	1 542	1 409	1 768
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 073	1 906	2 216	2 170	2 054	1 894	2 255

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 145 585	524 135	524 389	524 287	524 407	523 729	524 638
Native	3 080 096	511 019	521 268	518 266	509 497	507 784	512 262
Born in State of residence	1 996 579	299 638	356 380	355 300	307 707	320 612	356 942
Born in a different State	1 057 512	207 555	162 973	160 941	191 459	183 225	151 359
Born abroad	26 005	3 826	1 915	2 025	10 331	3 947	3 961
Foreign born	65 489	13 116	3 121	6 021	14 910	15 945	12 376
Naturalized citizen	28 882	5 773	1 583	2 280	7 444	7 058	4 744
Not a citizen	36 607	7 343	1 538	3 741	7 466	8 887	7 632
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Persons 5 years and over	2 921 755	484 473	488 563	490 453	485 952	485 544	486 770
Speak a language other than English	145 798	22 799	18 158	18 338	29 854	27 545	29 104
Do not speak English "very well"	51 885	7 827	6 271	5 892	9 753	10 709	11 433
Linguistically isolated	22 180	3 661	2 157	1 961	3 578	5 379	5 444
Speak Spanish	64 562	9 821	5 019	6 210	13 893	12 702	16 917
Do not speak English "very well"	24 194	3 825	1 657	2 123	4 502	5 016	7 071
Linguistically isolated	10 523	1 855	496	576	1 811	2 350	3 435
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	22 575	3 773	882	2 091	6 306	5 755	3 768
Do not speak English "very well"	11 564	1 822	365	944	2 910	3 241	2 282
Linguistically isolated	6 447	962	196	476	1 235	2 178	1 400
Linguistically isolated households	10 690	1 918	1 221	1 182	1 700	2 410	2 259
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	838 811	139 734	133 259	142 251	150 858	137 846	134 863
Preprimary school	53 489	10 906	7 628	7 715	8 752	10 124	8 354
Public school	35 246	5 693	5 919	6 022	6 022	5 502	6 088
Elementary or high school	565 887	89 803	99 011	94 840	96 881	88 691	96 661
Public school	536 541	80 702	95 396	92 994	93 577	80 981	92 891
College	219 435	39 025	26 620	39 696	45 215	39 031	29 848
Public college	183 141	25 368	23 522	36 110	41 224	31 662	25 255
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 995 424	335 212	337 078	331 689	318 527	339 192	333 726
Less than 9th grade	195 015	18 169	45 208	49 037	26 455	20 502	35 644
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	311 946	43 141	62 957	61 299	45 081	41 119	58 349
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	607 903	93 338	111 675	105 087	97 877	88 301	111 625
Some college, no degree	425 225	80 441	60 655	58 019	74 094	82 819	69 197
Associate degree	100 366	21 838	17 389	14 168	15 484	17 000	14 487
Bachelor's degree	236 112	54 985	25 670	26 420	38 876	60 569	29 592
Graduate or professional degree	118 857	23 300	13 524	17 659	20 660	28 882	14 832
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.6	81.7	67.9	66.7	77.5	81.8	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	23.4	11.6	13.3	18.7	26.4	13.3
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 921 755	484 473	488 563	490 453	485 952	485 544	486 770
Same house	1 521 072	231 419	280 197	271 548	232 902	241 488	263 518
Different house in the United States	1 368 442	248 637	207 217	215 945	238 953	238 925	218 765
Same county	750 353	146 843	105 819	111 402	111 953	140 310	134 026
Different county	618 089	101 794	101 398	104 543	127 000	98 615	84 739
Same State	338 200	43 344	64 671	64 564	65 737	51 919	47 965
Different State	279 889	58 450	36 727	39 979	61 263	46 696	36 774
Northeast	13 452	4 135	1 130	848	4 267	1 674	1 398
Midwest	67 107	17 492	10 217	5 688	11 996	12 385	9 329
South	130 495	23 271	15 898	23 184	30 490	21 561	16 091
West	68 835	13 552	9 482	10 259	14 510	11 076	9 956
Puerto Rico	369	78	7	9	237	34	4
U.S. outlying area	406	19	8	17	184	116	62
Elsewhere	31 466	4 320	1 134	2 934	13 676	4 981	4 421
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 374 338	251 573	207 836	202 639	239 144	250 868	222 278
Car, truck, or van	1 269 796	234 345	191 848	185 877	218 254	234 796	204 676
Drove alone	1 078 894	205 024	158 231	151 734	184 640	204 730	174 535
Carpooled	190 902	29 321	33 617	34 143	33 614	30 066	30 141
Public transportation	7 817	2 898	636	388	1 137	1 301	1 457
Walked	39 782	5 852	5 439	7 033	9 664	5 430	6 364
Other means	15 702	2 411	2 070	2 315	3 564	2 384	2 958
Worked at home	41 241	6 067	7 843	7 026	6 525	6 957	6 823
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	18.5	22.8	20.1	19.0	19.1	16.9
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE							
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	377 148	61 839	64 831	61 335	64 727	61 861	62 555
May 1975 or later service only	40 269	7 361	5 399	5 143	9 519	6 125	6 722
September 1980 or later service only	20 886	3 726	2 674	2 658	5 317	3 122	3 389
Served 2 or more years	16 567	2 973	2 079	1 977	4 418	2 430	2 690
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	112 322	19 009	18 467	16 566	21 893	18 568	17 819
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	10 850	678	1 590	1 567	3 847	1 361	1 807
February 1955 to July 1964 only	38 884	7 092	6 626	6 702	5 514	6 683	6 267
Korean conflict, no World War II	48 929	8 211	9 226	8 173	6 761	8 024	8 534
Korean conflict and World War II	11 357	1 712	1 735	1 922	2 103	1 912	1 973
World War II, no Korean conflict	110 680	17 202	20 970	20 451	14 567	18 768	18 722
World War I	959	130	194	240	96	110	189
Other service	2 898	444	624	571	427	310	522
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 922 511	338 185	314 328	314 402	313 872	331 702	310 022
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85 818	13 481	17 144	16 277	12 529	11 659	14 728
With a mobility limitation	47 195	7 061	10 109	10 014	6 642	5 917	7 452
In labor force	9 703	1 865	1 883	1 503	1 316	1 581	1 555
With a self-care limitation	59 996	9 820	11 459	10 871	8 863	8 336	10 647
With a work disability	195 246	27 141	39 194	39 460	30 350	26 105	32 996
In labor force	79 372	12 561	13 615	13 119	13 360	12 738	13 979
Prevented from working	96 416	11 835	21 882	22 694	13 753	10 559	15 693
No work disability	1 727 265	311 044	275 134	274 942	283 522	305 597	277 026
In labor force	1 340 565	250 058	205 892	202 565	218 384	247 137	216 529
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over							
397 039	56 197	74 308	78 610	53 134	62 954	71 836	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85 527	11 074	17 902	20 272	11 498	13 429	
With a mobility limitation	68 267	8 837	14 095	16 622	8 766	9 198	
With a self-care limitation	49 678	6 237	10 542	11 824	6 663	6 575	

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 398 899	400 216	398 124	404 005	397 277	401 724	397 553
In labor force	1 499 404	271 424	228 033	225 013	260 846	269 802	244 286
Civilian labor force	1 470 069	270 670	227 519	224 304	238 390	268 490	240 696
Employed	1 369 138	255 257	210 811	205 250	221 042	254 185	222 593
Unemployed	100 931	15 413	16 708	19 054	17 348	14 305	18 103
Females 16 years and over	1 252 402	211 314	208 224	211 450	201 099	212 578	207 737
In labor force	670 332	123 991	100 178	100 391	112 878	123 496	109 398
Civilian labor force	667 478	123 896	100 147	100 335	110 814	123 304	108 982
Employed	621 152	116 944	92 599	91 937	102 437	116 771	100 464
Unemployed	46 326	6 952	7 548	8 398	8 377	6 533	8 518
With own children under 6 years	192 706	34 099	30 684	29 062	33 876	32 819	32 166
In labor force	113 617	20 385	16 670	16 298	19 998	20 511	19 755
With own children 6 to 17 years only	229 087	36 712	39 571	38 945	40 237	37 011	36 611
In labor force	170 437	27 373	28 178	27 913	30 393	28 590	27 990
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	203 852	36 492	32 959	30 730	36 522	35 468	31 681
Both parents in labor force	107 476	19 288	15 760	15 361	19 725	19 732	17 610
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	60 250	9 913	9 969	9 293	8 831	9 535	12 709
Parent in labor force	39 385	6 532	6 270	5 554	5 961	6 834	8 234
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	413 985	64 166	74 039	68 789	72 613	66 738	67 640
Both parents in labor force	267 190	41 318	44 993	43 422	47 555	44 512	45 390
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	122 868	21 490	19 758	20 235	18 909	18 963	23 513
Parent in labor force	94 933	16 976	14 422	14 365	15 392	15 802	17 976
Persons 16 to 19 years	186 174	28 270	31 675	34 210	33 849	28 023	30 147
Not enrolled in school	43 091	6 311	7 269	7 360	8 340	6 059	7 752
Unemployed or not in labor force	19 757	2 751	3 570	3 712	3 191	2 632	3 901
Not high school graduate	19 451	2 995	3 279	3 219	2 927	3 097	3 934
Employed	7 083	1 213	1 140	1 071	955	1 363	1 341
Unemployed	3 701	561	528	641	500	593	878
Not in labor force	8 518	1 221	1 611	1 499	1 338	1 134	1 715
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 369 138	255 257	210 811	205 250	221 042	254 185	222 593
Private wage and salary workers	988 720	211 747	151 217	135 995	145 402	192 663	151 696
Local government workers	77 514	12 246	12 674	13 000	13 966	11 957	13 671
State government workers	108 151	7 646	17 291	24 694	22 311	18 109	18 100
Federal government workers	63 736	4 705	6 987	8 921	19 962	9 589	13 572
Self-employed workers	121 435	17 773	20 697	20 597	17 979	20 541	23 848
Unpaid family workers	9 582	1 140	1 945	2 043	1 422	1 326	1 706
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 369 138	255 257	210 811	205 250	221 042	254 185	222 593
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	332 299	72 969	41 001	43 738	56 178	75 386	43 027
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	152 431	35 500	17 996	18 248	25 054	35 779	19 854
Professional specialty occupations	179 868	37 469	23 005	25 490	31 124	39 607	23 173
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	425 436	89 471	57 427	59 964	69 824	88 532	65 218
Technicians and related support occupations	49 128	10 181	6 063	6 213	8 776	10 831	7 064
Sales occupations	161 119	34 132	22 338	21 061	25 307	34 491	23 662
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	215 189	45 158	29 026	27 690	35 741	43 082	34 492
Service occupations	193 831	32 886	30 052	31 599	31 343	32 052	35 899
Private household occupations	6 197	1 331	806	1 035	926	971	1 128
Protective service occupations	21 187	3 786	3 056	3 509	3 709	3 514	3 613
Service occupations, except protective and household	166 447	27 769	26 190	27 055	26 708	27 567	31 158
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47 474	6 343	9 492	9 790	6 484	4 991	14 374
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	164 497	28 650	30 944	26 194	25 794	25 178	27 737
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	205 601	28 938	41 895	38 965	31 419	28 046	36 338
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	89 050	13 624	19 536	17 742	13 100	11 514	13 534
Transportation and material moving occupations	64 621	7 806	12 419	12 368	10 571	8 633	12 824
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51 930	7 508	9 940	8 855	7 748	7 899	9 980
INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 369 138	255 257	210 811	205 250	221 042	254 185	222 593
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	93 439	9 886	14 520	16 955	13 449	14 899	23 730
Construction	75 962	12 543	14 933	12 359	11 196	12 646	12 285
Manufacturing	194 191	39 255	41 099	33 251	26 027	31 245	23 314
Nondurable goods	71 035	11 235	13 656	15 495	9 614	12 166	8 869
Durable goods	123 156	28 020	27 443	17 756	16 413	19 079	14 445
Transportation	62 957	16 474	11 091	7 316	9 117	8 160	10 799
Communications and other public utilities	38 094	7 575	5 642	5 099	5 890	7 356	6 532
Wholesale trade	58 241	14 422	7 644	6 164	7 617	12 901	9 493
Retail trade	236 758	44 135	34 822	34 792	39 995	44 407	38 607
Finance, insurance, and real estate	78 267	18 218	8 802	8 421	11 463	20 452	10 911
Business and repair services	61 719	14 529	7 507	6 959	9 174	13 651	9 899
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	58 965	11 720	8 272	8 614	8 613	11 822	9 924
Professional and related services	324 928	59 295	47 112	51 621	56 727	61 219	48 954
Health services	116 095	20 959	17 887	16 776	18 701	21 888	19 884
Educational services	122 945	18 452	18 864	24 626	23 774	19 490	17 739
Other professional and related services	85 888	19 884	10 361	10 219	14 252	19 841	11 331
Public administration	85 617	7 205	9 367	13 699	21 774	15 427	18 145
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 636 843	291 942	250 149	251 019	283 657	290 468	269 608
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 281 253	232 442	196 329	190 928	221 203	230 340	210 011
50 to 52 weeks	888 850	167 962	129 558	122 077	156 222	168 046	144 985
40 to 49 weeks	143 482	25 798	23 156	22 404	24 527	25 126	22 471
27 to 39 weeks	85 223	13 880	15 394	15 407	13 832	13 110	13 600
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	162 371	27 045	23 544	27 756	28 309	28 491	27 226
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	116 529	15 868	24 149	25 223	16 148	16 604	18 537
Mean family income (dollars)	18 506	23 259	16 243	14 723	19 274	24 741	16 280
1 worker	264 423	42 793	46 933	45 298	43 340	41 663	44 396
Mean family income (dollars)	29 014	36 395	23 753	23 752	27 421	38 970	25 045
2 or more workers	482 858	84 159	76 701	73 525	83 312	86 245	78 916
Mean family income (dollars)	42 931	50 195	38 180	37 306	41 709	50 130	38 464

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 207 235	209 863	195 663	199 822	192 631	209 266	199 990
Less than \$5,000	97 831	13 491	18 772	21 982	13 871	11 498	18 217
\$5,000 to \$9,999	152 521	20 221	29 826	35 544	20 899	19 820	26 211
\$10,000 to \$14,999	135 987	20 544	24 581	26 626	20 169	19 811	24 256
\$15,000 to \$24,999	247 586	40 662	41 627	40 878	39 833	40 796	43 790
\$25,000 to \$34,999	197 469	34 546	30 925	29 504	33 781	34 789	33 924
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186 910	35 755	27 255	25 270	33 331	35 797	29 502
\$50,000 to \$74,999	128 350	28 138	16 557	14 309	22 330	29 332	17 684
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 990	8 293	3 636	3 182	4 994	9 401	3 484
\$100,000 or more	27 591	8 213	2 484	2 527	3 423	8 022	2 922
Median (dollars)	23 577	27 472	20 633	18 394	25 391	28 348	21 797
Mean (dollars)	30 539	36 390	26 236	24 754	30 661	37 301	27 195
Families	863 810	142 820	147 783	144 046	142 800	144 512	141 849
Less than \$5,000	43 735	6 191	9 022	9 158	6 058	5 106	8 200
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68 943	7 545	14 970	17 203	9 623	7 637	11 965
\$10,000 to \$14,999	85 418	10 631	17 435	18 838	13 064	10 377	15 073
\$15,000 to \$24,999	174 399	24 642	33 022	31 873	29 294	24 295	31 273
\$25,000 to \$34,999	156 493	24 311	27 145	25 426	27 229	25 096	27 286
\$35,000 to \$49,999	162 165	29 151	24 837	22 933	29 294	29 789	26 161
\$50,000 to \$74,999	117 023	25 219	15 660	13 341	20 495	26 210	16 098
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30 527	7 643	3 372	2 996	4 645	8 693	3 178
\$100,000 or more	25 107	7 487	2 320	2 278	3 098	7 309	2 615
Median (dollars)	28 554	34 105	24 808	23 106	29 639	34 888	26 418
Mean (dollars)	35 376	43 067	30 013	29 089	34 835	43 995	31 365
Nonfamily households	343 425	67 043	47 880	55 776	49 831	64 754	58 141
Median (dollars)	12 470	16 417	9 138	8 341	13 335	16 752	11 760
Mean (dollars)	17 698	21 470	13 871	13 072	17 899	21 709	16 298
Per capita income (dollars)	11 893	14 695	9 914	9 635	11 554	15 024	10 540
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	11 995	14 792	10 000	9 695	11 650	15 104	10 683
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 207 235	209 863	195 663	199 822	192 631	209 266	199 990
With earnings	948 851	173 574	144 670	144 922	157 958	170 507	157 220
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 644	35 873	27 308	25 547	30 176	36 489	26 772
With Social Security income	332 200	47 742	63 190	65 681	44 714	52 197	58 676
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 257	7 908	7 172	6 683	6 944	8 001	7 035
With public assistance income	88 613	11 359	18 458	21 538	11 198	9 766	16 294
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 279	3 321	3 297	3 137	3 218	3 457	3 353
With retirement income	179 772	27 175	30 211	30 423	31 477	30 821	29 665
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 756	9 486	8 287	8 992	11 585	10 748	9 315
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	35 376	43 067	30 013	29 089	34 835	43 995	31 365
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 934	40 705	29 095	28 488	33 440	41 792	29 657
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 757	45 433	30 842	28 627	36 328	46 104	32 964
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 854	48 223	32 653	31 741	37 813	48 260	34 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 965	47 726	33 127	32 674	37 581	47 780	34 723
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 757	48 677	32 259	30 970	38 043	48 675	34 812
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 352	18 710	14 710	14 951	17 605	21 332	16 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 669	15 140	11 261	10 821	14 628	17 173	12 544
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 214	25 893	19 821	20 918	23 038	28 473	21 468
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	863 810	142 820	147 783	144 046	142 800	144 512	141 849
With related children under 18 years	448 752	75 260	75 069	72 990	77 444	73 960	74 029
With related children under 5 years	178 152	32 052	28 229	26 956	30 713	30 194	30 008
Married-couple families	712 175	115 616	124 114	119 446	119 977	119 556	113 466
With related children under 18 years	346 294	57 027	58 991	56 750	61 807	57 203	54 516
With related children under 5 years	142 704	25 893	22 639	21 441	25 690	24 419	22 622
Female householder, no husband present	120 772	22 171	18 569	19 641	18 173	19 664	22 554
With related children under 18 years	84 550	15 330	13 026	13 467	13 055	13 617	16 055
With related children under 5 years	29 399	5 039	4 538	4 711	4 153	4 741	6 217
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	421 082	83 017	57 629	66 935	62 512	79 434	71 555
Nonfamily householder	343 425	67 043	47 880	55 776	49 831	64 754	58 141
Persons 65 years and over	139 610	19 954	25 236	27 984	17 791	22 691	25 954
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 051 515	513 607	511 713	503 949	501 733	512 487	508 026
Persons under 18 years	825 896	135 562	141 176	134 213	140 230	134 280	140 435
Persons under 5 years	221 163	39 258	35 476	33 379	38 044	37 695	37 311
Related children under 18 years	821 045	134 817	140 331	133 239	139 596	133 341	139 721
Related children 5 to 17 years	599 882	95 559	104 855	99 860	101 552	95 646	102 410
Persons 65 years and over	396 986	56 197	74 308	78 588	53 134	62 940	71 819
Persons 75 years and over	165 778	21 715	30 516	34 495	21 253	26 361	31 438
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	112 652	14 081	23 465	25 570	15 975	12 719	20 842
Percent below poverty level	13.0	9.9	15.9	17.8	11.2	8.8	14.7
With related children under 18 years	82 352	11 017	16 468	17 663	11 716	9 908	15 580
With related children under 5 years	41 256	5 658	7 877	8 312	5 725	5 431	8 253
Married-couple families	60 088	6 132	13 692	15 205	8 961	5 891	10 207
With related children under 18 years	37 003	4 001	8 180	8 929	5 656	3 893	6 344
With related children under 5 years	20 099	2 480	4 213	4 585	3 070	2 296	3 455
Female householder, no husband present	46 243	7 281	8 502	9 003	6 201	5 927	9 329
With related children under 18 years	40 807	6 513	7 346	7 802	5 495	5 338	8 313
With related children under 5 years	19 109	2 901	3 215	3 406	2 432	2 789	4 366
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	131 942	19 423	22 291	28 781	19 603	18 163	23 681
Nonfamily householder	92 842	12 574	16 714	21 841	13 343	11 709	16 661
Persons 65 years and over	47 887	5 258	10 318	12 296	6 032	4 986	8 997
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	509 854	66 703	100 876	112 954	73 167	60 814	95 340
Percent below poverty level	16.7	13.0	19.7	22.4	14.6	11.9	18.8
Persons under 18 years	179 283	24 181	35 646	37 723	25 064	21 794	34 875
Persons under 5 years	55 876	7 767	10 610	10 949	7 830	7 376	11 344
Related children under 18 years	175 340	23 577	34 963	36 923	24 518	21 033	34 326
Related children 5 to 17 years	119 464	15 810	24 353	25 974	16 688	13 657	22 982
Persons 65 years and over	71 042	7 214	15 963	18 891	8 650	6 865	13 459
Persons 75 years and over	39 911	3 888	8 730	10 662	5 011	4 006	7 614
Ratio Of Income in 1989 To Poverty Level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	212 390	30 660	40 173	43 520	30 004	26 628	41 405
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	687 383	89 863	136 156	151 428	100 134	82 629	127 173
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 201 628	160 206	236 682	248 436	185 833	151 852	218 619

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Oklahoma					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	2 587 439	232 244	252 468	32 561	83 654	436 258	49 984
Male	1 255 904	112 917	123 193	15 724	44 213	210 512	23 287
Female	1 331 535	119 327	129 275	16 837	39 441	225 746	26 697
Under 5 years	170 100	22 206	24 439	2 292	10 118	31 478	4 730
5 to 9 years	185 952	22 591	27 560	2 668	10 791	31 225	5 144
10 to 14 years	178 479	21 756	26 579	2 508	8 659	28 891	4 777
15 to 19 years	179 474	21 797	24 229	2 947	7 866	27 543	4 474
20 to 24 years	170 916	20 160	17 975	3 963	8 208	29 516	3 998
25 to 34 years	416 704	42 814	39 021	7 062	16 749	79 392	9 052
35 to 44 years	378 381	29 701	33 117	5 779	10 254	69 981	6 874
45 to 54 years	281 465	17 841	22 194	2 950	4 957	47 125	3 616
55 to 64 years	244 864	13 327	16 896	1 504	3 302	38 117	3 162
65 to 74 years	211 813	10 692	12 129	597	1 685	31 105	2 274
75 to 84 years	129 760	6 855	6 566	224	860	16 693	1 377
85 years and over	39 531	2 504	1 763	67	205	5 192	506
3 and 4 years	70 382	8 759	9 917	1 006	4 207	12 825	1 812
16 years and over	2 017 979	161 190	168 807	24 551	52 521	339 098	34 452
18 years and over	1 947 852	153 301	158 928	23 433	49 738	328 380	32 751
21 years and over	1 835 786	139 391	145 831	21 391	44 486	311 188	29 956
60 years and over	502 958	26 587	28 236	1 574	4 227	71 759	5 732
62 years and over	454 970	23 759	25 277	1 244	3 618	64 462	4 917
Median age	34.8	26.8	26.4	27.6	22.6	33.8	27.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	733 056	55 540	59 412	6 364	17 827	121 481	12 195
With own children under 18 years	343 933	34 161	33 195	4 381	12 364	58 944	7 291
Married-couple families	625 836	29 775	43 917	5 215	13 681	102 549	5 968
With own children under 18 years	282 349	16 873	24 015	3 817	9 541	48 021	3 178
Female householder, no husband present	83 913	22 380	12 408	784	2 866	15 044	5 518
With own children under 18 years	49 721	15 462	7 592	463	2 054	8 928	3 752
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	649 946	77 305	83 228	14 405	30 386	110 319	16 831
Preprimary	42 600	4 278	5 189	601	1 976	9 150	944
Elementary or high school	431 685	53 730	63 656	6 652	22 059	69 401	11 860
College	175 661	19 297	14 383	7 152	6 351	31 768	4 027
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 702 518	123 734	131 686	18 183	38 012	287 605	26 861
Less than 9th grade	158 840	12 123	15 050	2 080	10 064	14 432	1 944
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	254 224	24 829	26 993	2 266	6 710	33 958	5 687
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	522 012	37 514	41 017	3 471	8 679	78 828	8 523
Some college, no degree	364 749	27 572	27 229	2 992	6 516	69 703	6 118
Associate degree	84 380	6 846	7 208	1 067	2 047	18 717	1 623
Bachelor's degree	212 188	10 156	9 505	3 234	2 833	50 648	2 093
Graduate or professional degree	106 125	4 694	4 684	3 073	1 163	21 319	873
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	70.1	68.1	76.1	55.9	83.2	71.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	12.0	10.8	34.7	10.5	25.0	11.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 017 979	161 190	168 807	24 551	52 521	339 098	34 452
In labor force	1 261 965	100 176	102 644	15 837	36 864	231 314	21 931
Civilian labor force	1 241 226	93 747	102 169	15 325	34 827	230 814	21 748
Employed	1 169 734	79 576	89 466	14 456	31 421	219 831	18 733
Unemployed	71 492	14 171	12 703	869	3 406	10 983	3 015
Not in labor force	756 014	61 014	66 163	8 714	15 657	107 784	12 521
Females 16 years and over	1 055 290	83 983	88 868	12 929	24 227	178 734	18 985
In labor force	559 395	49 642	47 450	7 436	13 952	104 576	11 527
Civilian labor force	557 530	48 876	47 380	7 375	13 799	104 545	11 488
Employed	525 501	41 447	41 775	6 888	12 264	99 682	9 945
Unemployed	32 029	7 429	5 605	487	1 535	4 863	1 543
Not in labor force	495 895	34 341	41 418	5 493	10 275	74 158	7 458
Persons 16 to 19 years	144 545	17 296	19 146	2 405	6 301	21 977	3 593
Not enrolled in school	32 281	4 508	5 022	304	2 075	4 773	886
Unemployed or not in labor force	13 809	2 721	2 732	112	867	1 908	585
Not high school graduate	14 135	1 983	2 565	111	1 164	2 189	428
Employed	5 545	405	782	43	516	923	96
Unemployed	2 573	444	564	16	223	371	106
Not in labor force	5 910	1 122	1 212	52	402	895	226
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	1 029 238	78 958	78 197	9 386	22 775	178 767	18 287
Less than \$5,000	72 798	13 084	8 960	1 757	2 252	9 164	3 101
\$5,000 to \$9,999	122 810	14 666	12 649	777	3 049	15 080	3 825
\$10,000 to \$14,999	111 688	10 357	11 237	867	3 245	16 286	2 740
\$15,000 to \$24,999	210 060	15 846	17 253	1 679	5 293	34 310	3 646
\$25,000 to \$34,999	172 128	10 568	11 482	1 202	4 089	30 120	2 269
\$35,000 to \$49,999	166 492	8 422	9 544	1 235	2 786	32 306	1 604
\$50,000 to \$74,999	116 648	4 600	5 395	1 169	1 486	25 817	856
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30 401	1 053	1 019	413	299	7 785	200
\$100,000 or more	26 213	362	658	287	7 899	7 899	46
Mean income (dollars)	31 880	20 943	23 485	32 769	25 063	38 621	18 807
Per capita income (dollars)	12 859	7 356	7 227	10 435	7 145	15 964	7 008

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Oklahoma					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	733 056	55 540	59 412	6 364	17 827	121 481	12 195
With related children under 18 years-----	361 729	38 679	36 573	4 506	12 969	61 458	8 289
With related children under 5 years-----	140 529	16 722	15 122	1 906	6 484	26 073	3 553
Married-couple families -----	625 836	29 775	43 917	5 215	13 681	102 549	5 968
With related children under 18 years-----	292 654	18 554	25 467	3 860	9 866	49 410	3 517
With related children under 5 years-----	118 874	7 945	10 906	1 745	5 152	22 467	1 540
Female householder, no husband present-----	83 913	22 380	12 408	784	2 866	15 044	5 518
With related children under 18 years-----	55 854	17 961	9 182	526	2 243	9 826	4 350
With related children under 5 years-----	17 427	7 874	3 569	131	873	2 832	1 808
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	2 516 211	217 417	247 070	31 650	80 505	428 096	48 337
Persons under 18 years-----	632 023	77 445	91 961	9 038	33 358	106 360	16 873
Persons under 5 years-----	168 240	21 800	24 160	2 273	9 891	31 179	4 657
Persons 65 years and over-----	356 872	18 593	19 642	875	2 640	49 984	3 881
Persons 75 years and over-----	149 121	8 274	7 723	278	973	19 244	1 673
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	77 035	17 105	14 621	1 126	4 502	8 580	4 043
With related children under 18 years-----	52 931	14 580	11 663	750	3 913	6 348	3 474
With related children under 5 years-----	25 871	7 699	5 974	344	2 205	3 297	1 722
Married-couple families -----	46 256	3 993	7 344	713	2 568	4 578	834
With related children under 18 years-----	26 757	2 746	5 466	471	2 192	2 870	589
With related children under 5 years-----	14 346	1 445	3 092	247	1 341	1 848	303
Female householder, no husband present-----	26 924	11 994	6 244	298	1 587	3 647	2 976
With related children under 18 years-----	23 447	11 005	5 433	223	1 428	3 223	2 704
With related children under 5 years-----	10 380	5 815	2 515	86	710	1 332	1 310
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	344 128	75 180	70 827	6 701	23 526	41 419	17 945
Persons under 18 years-----	105 173	34 475	31 977	1 427	11 950	12 810	8 374
Persons under 5 years-----	32 261	11 303	9 888	461	3 777	4 197	2 629
Persons 65 years and over-----	58 341	6 711	5 489	200	739	5 472	1 262
Persons 75 years and over-----	33 498	3 565	2 619	76	360	3 075	575

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Can.			District 2					District 3	
	Race—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	27 123	6 259	12 200	405 064	26 093	90 290	1 181	5 668	438 074	20 994
Male	13 023	3 148	6 445	196 485	12 762	44 472	450	2 887	212 171	10 339
Female	14 100	3 111	5 755	208 579	13 331	45 818	731	2 781	225 903	10 655
Under 5 years	2 485	448	1 289	24 643	2 010	8 892	78	660	25 774	1 719
5 to 9 years	2 623	549	1 414	28 705	2 402	10 004	134	636	29 355	1 742
10 to 14 years	2 511	504	1 228	28 259	2 363	9 918	118	654	30 775	2 134
15 to 19 years	2 380	654	1 032	28 422	2 360	8 816	79	639	33 547	2 204
20 to 24 years	2 055	727	1 222	21 564	1 591	5 942	75	461	31 746	1 652
25 to 34 years	4 642	1 211	2 805	57 218	4 127	13 166	221	939	61 887	3 365
35 to 44 years	3 641	1 184	1 585	57 596	3 142	11 677	261	812	58 812	2 478
45 to 54 years	2 783	528	697	48 551	2 446	7 901	92	355	47 119	1 548
55 to 64 years	1 948	246	423	43 189	1 780	6 105	87	286	43 533	1 242
65 to 74 years	1 306	178	328	38 259	1 779	4 575	31	134	39 989	1 557
75 to 84 years	569	25	103	22 537	1 551	2 536	5	81	27 168	975
85 years and over	180	5	74	6 121	542	758	—	11	8 369	378
3 and 4 years	1 028	185	556	10 393	845	3 659	54	300	10 667	707
16 years and over	19 010	4 611	8 012	317 690	18 792	59 641	843	3 594	346 007	14 888
18 years and over	18 027	4 343	7 705	305 861	17 926	56 057	808	3 358	333 469	14 182
21 years and over	16 729	3 911	7 025	290 076	16 578	51 312	752	2 916	310 836	12 860
60 years and over	2 976	310	702	88 488	4 758	10 537	84	374	97 214	3 552
62 years and over	2 619	247	632	80 089	4 384	9 558	59	346	88 740	3 330
Median age	28.2	26.9	24.6	37.4	30.9	26.2	30.3	22.5	36.0	28.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	6 737	1 313	2 683	119 916	6 159	21 168	155	1 201	124 060	4 849
With own children under 18 years	3 600	913	1 774	54 543	3 469	11 700	101	835	56 622	2 782
Married-couple families	5 102	1 154	2 021	103 850	3 612	16 249	125	928	106 097	2 210
With own children under 18 years	2 537	847	1 380	45 257	1 806	8 900	94	626	46 606	1 152
Female householder, no husband present	1 326	117	453	12 466	2 156	3 857	16	226	14 187	2 264
With own children under 18 years	892	61	277	7 278	1 432	2 314	4	182	8 242	1 473
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8 262	2 689	4 551	94 270	7 981	29 980	447	2 079	112 361	6 877
Preprimary	522	180	368	5 387	343	1 859	21	148	5 929	355
Elementary or high school	6 159	1 387	2 936	69 155	5 889	23 296	266	1 510	72 850	4 987
College	1 581	1 122	1 247	19 728	1 749	4 825	160	421	33 582	1 535
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	15 069	3 377	6 015	273 471	15 367	46 718	697	2 618	286 877	11 543
Less than 9th grade	886	271	1 118	35 823	2 529	6 512	130	419	41 980	1 998
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 773	314	968	49 796	3 565	9 281	151	440	51 547	2 756
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4 974	639	1 304	92 395	4 178	14 727	136	806	91 426	3 816
Some college, no degree	3 587	586	1 283	48 885	2 526	8 939	158	539	50 570	1 643
Associate degree	1 021	310	487	13 795	825	2 704	29	184	11 902	552
Bachelor's degree	1 299	728	654	21 536	1 060	2 996	53	157	23 531	566
Graduate or professional degree	529	529	201	11 241	684	1 559	40	73	15 921	212
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	82.7	65.3	68.7	60.3	66.2	59.7	67.2	67.4	58.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	37.2	14.2	12.0	11.3	9.7	13.3	8.8	13.8	6.7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	19 010	4 611	8 012	317 690	18 792	59 641	843	3 594	346 007	14 888
In labor force	12 877	3 123	5 742	182 022	9 289	35 550	511	2 261	193 454	7 429
Civilian labor force	12 832	3 097	5 742	181 627	9 247	35 485	511	2 236	192 797	7 396
Employed	11 673	2 969	5 369	170 003	8 145	31 599	483	2 005	178 462	5 904
Unemployed	1 159	128	373	11 624	1 102	3 886	28	231	14 335	1 492
Not in labor force	6 133	1 488	2 270	135 668	9 503	24 091	332	1 333	152 553	7 459
Females 16 years and over	10 065	2 229	3 794	166 270	9 826	31 055	559	1 758	181 315	7 613
In labor force	5 878	1 319	2 109	78 898	4 686	16 066	320	965	85 586	3 725
Civilian labor force	5 853	1 319	2 109	78 881	4 682	16 056	320	965	85 530	3 725
Employed	5 400	1 266	1 978	73 625	4 250	14 247	303	849	79 156	2 991
Unemployed	453	53	131	5 256	432	1 809	17	116	6 374	734
Not in labor force	4 187	910	1 685	87 372	5 140	14 989	239	793	95 729	3 888
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 886	507	775	22 655	6 981	71	71	515	27 384	1 693
Not enrolled in school	504	43	264	4 999	407	1 800	—	130	5 866	294
Unemployed or not in labor force	220	5	83	2 242	280	1 011	—	65	2 814	216
Not high school graduate	270	21	177	2 191	192	851	—	69	2 463	119
Employed	121	16	112	836	42	245	—	23	886	23
Unemployed	59	—	45	334	19	161	—	23	507	17
Not in labor force	90	5	20	1 021	131	445	—	23	1 062	79
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	9 508	1 870	3 774	158 561	9 005	27 357	270	1 460	172 668	7 359
Less than \$5,000	816	243	362	13 499	1 986	3 156	77	173	17 357	1 802
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 029	129	392	22 862	1 975	4 896	19	176	29 990	1 836
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 181	135	483	19 234	1 109	4 130	41	201	22 510	946
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 084	305	760	33 911	1 495	6 087	21	325	35 423	1 251
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 615	290	683	25 873	915	3 966	49	303	26 182	704
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 370	262	658	23 095	861	3 242	31	141	22 778	560
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 084	291	328	14 537	494	1 489	30	86	13 125	159
\$75,000 to \$99,999	201	95	49	3 266	136	229	2	26	2 939	46
\$100,000 or more	128	120	59	2 284	34	162	—	29	2 364	55
Mean income (dollars)	28 604	43 301	28 173	27 439	18 869	21 846	21 237	25 319	25 569	16 955
Per capita income (dollars)	9 764	14 025	9 161	10 871	6 698	6 676	6 605	6 677	10 297	6 271

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3	
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	6 737	1 313	2 683	119 916	6 159	21 168	155	1 201	124 060	4 849
With related children under 18 years.....	3 829	948	1 831	57 827	4 008	12 825	103	861	60 158	3 266
With related children under 5 years.....	1 641	415	910	21 150	1 593	5 286	59	360	21 814	1 308
Married-couple families	5 102	1 154	2 021	103 850	3 612	16 249	125	928	106 097	2 210
With related children under 18 years.....	2 672	853	1 400	47 216	2 073	9 383	96	638	48 765	1 277
With related children under 5 years.....	1 194	386	685	17 655	748	4 058	54	300	18 175	484
Female householder, no husband present	1 326	117	453	12 466	2 156	3 857	16	226	14 187	2 264
With related children under 18 years.....	970	78	298	8 433	1 685	2 844	4	186	9 359	1 768
With related children under 5 years.....	347	24	139	2 755	735	1 034	2	51	3 070	737
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	26 640	6 160	11 875	396 036	24 095	88 835	1 148	5 299	421 275	19 172
Persons under 18 years	8 874	1 916	4 410	98 321	8 114	33 741	373	2 251	103 230	6 657
Persons under 5 years	2 468	448	1 263	24 410	1 985	8 807	78	645	25 417	1 680
Persons 65 years and over	1 934	208	505	63 021	3 610	7 596	31	215	70 396	2 709
Persons 75 years and over	694	30	177	25 544	1 866	3 078	—	86	31 282	1 209
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 085	137	494	15 911	2 081	5 282	50	316	19 303	1 957
With related children under 18 years.....	915	83	417	10 433	1 726	4 156	38	250	12 752	1 561
With related children under 5 years.....	506	39	255	4 880	877	2 068	16	118	5 983	731
Married-couple families	487	86	285	9 963	699	2 919	39	167	12 341	428
With related children under 18 years.....	367	52	234	5 416	483	2 182	34	130	6 937	229
With related children under 5 years.....	244	25	140	2 734	228	1 213	14	63	3 564	100
Female householder, no husband present	539	39	182	5 172	1 249	2 020	11	126	6 028	1 398
With related children under 18 years.....	502	19	156	4 426	1 135	1 742	4	105	5 189	1 234
With related children under 5 years.....	220	14	99	1 879	578	747	2	48	2 228	588
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 304	922	2 636	65 083	9 471	25 351	277	1 731	83 174	8 574
Persons under 18 years	2 356	184	1 194	19 957	3 962	11 298	86	922	24 379	3 625
Persons under 5 years	741	54	347	5 775	1 212	3 525	26	264	7 093	1 022
Persons 65 years and over	336	58	175	12 205	1 474	2 251	12	73	15 834	1 314
Persons 75 years and over	183	8	106	6 730	923	1 062	—	36	9 257	640

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE									
All persons	59 541	2 924	7 441	442 653	37 110	25 105	8 720	20 294	
Male	28 802	1 634	3 827	219 442	19 583	12 591	3 877	11 135	
Female	30 739	1 290	3 614	223 211	17 527	12 514	4 843	9 159	
Under 5 years	5 794	196	839	30 829	3 826	2 176	550	2 244	
5 to 9 years	6 715	157	1 023	33 294	3 678	2 525	694	2 488	
10 to 14 years	6 550	201	872	31 974	3 310	2 550	542	2 026	
15 to 19 years	6 219	245	756	33 580	3 677	2 488	705	2 183	
20 to 24 years	3 795	608	790	35 631	4 629	2 284	1 096	2 380	
25 to 34 years	8 490	858	1 289	76 348	8 009	4 118	1 967	3 934	
35 to 44 years	7 461	355	862	65 617	4 532	3 340	1 467	2 537	
45 to 54 years	5 031	150	443	45 046	2 368	2 348	927	1 183	
55 to 64 years	3 883	114	224	37 219	1 475	1 708	495	767	
65 to 74 years	3 457	30	185	30 609	863	838	178	353	
75 to 84 years	1 717	10	131	17 331	589	605	62	187	
85 years and aver	429	—	27	5 175	154	125	37	12	
3 and 4 years	2 234	66	333	12 699	1 580	881	228	908	
16 years and over	39 015	2 334	4 529	340 343	25 577	17 396	6 816	13 176	
18 years and over	36 524	2 279	4 301	328 211	24 447	16 429	6 574	12 325	
21 years and over	33 495	1 999	3 752	304 796	21 516	14 893	6 057	10 768	
60 years and over	7 607	103	420	71 729	2 201	2 408	516	868	
62 years and over	6 876	74	364	63 981	1 897	2 054	400	728	
Median age	25.8	25.6	21.2	32.4	24.3	26.3	28.9	22.3	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	14 107	494	1 428	123 790	8 989	5 996	1 518	4 481	
With own children under 18 years	7 787	340	1 020	61 524	5 996	3 458	956	3 071	
Married-couple families	10 310	418	1 075	106 302	5 912	4 528	1 204	3 526	
With own children under 18 years	5 609	315	766	51 086	3 778	2 561	774	2 391	
Female householder, no husband present	3 067	35	291	13 770	2 702	1 118	268	660	
With own children under 18 years	1 797	20	215	8 642	2 004	683	174	506	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 120	1 789	3 148	121 543	13 173	8 591	3 618	7 664	
Preprimary	1 281	70	202	7 321	730	457	83	396	
Elementary or high school	15 889	420	2 185	77 983	8 422	6 061	1 565	5 431	
College	2 950	1 299	761	36 239	4 021	2 073	1 970	1 837	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	30 468	1 517	3 161	277 345	17 990	13 082	5 133	8 973	
Less than 9th grade	4 467	136	770	22 167	1 219	1 094	498	2 088	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 666	118	569	38 406	2 704	2 463	744	1 243	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 436	164	797	86 373	5 254	3 946	1 137	2 169	
Some college, no degree	5 481	148	537	64 383	4 771	3 117	864	1 895	
Associate degree	1 540	88	175	13 149	1 250	590	242	535	
Bachelor's degree	1 886	353	191	34 696	1 940	1 215	773	759	
Graduate or professional degree	992	510	122	18 171	852	657	875	284	
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.5	83.3	57.6	78.2	78.2	72.8	75.8	62.9	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	56.9	9.9	19.1	15.5	14.3	32.1	11.6	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	39 015	2 334	4 529	340 343	25 577	17 396	6 816	13 176	
In labor force	21 903	1 185	2 715	222 106	18 101	11 223	4 260	9 488	
Civilian labor force	21 884	1 185	2 701	206 834	12 700	10 943	3 848	7 687	
Employed	18 809	1 128	2 366	193 887	10 491	9 567	3 560	6 830	
Unemployed	3 075	57	335	12 947	2 209	1 376	288	857	
Not in labor force	17 112	1 149	1 814	118 237	7 476	6 173	2 556	3 688	
Females 16 years and over	20 787	1 038	2 122	173 589	11 664	8 896	3 936	5 686	
In labor force	10 213	484	1 125	96 301	7 471	5 190	2 212	3 309	
Civilian labor force	10 213	484	1 125	95 004	6 870	5 155	2 170	3 165	
Employed	8 983	453	971	89 021	5 519	4 522	1 996	2 776	
Unemployed	1 230	31	154	5 983	1 351	633	174	389	
Not in labor force	10 574	554	997	77 288	4 193	3 706	1 724	2 377	
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 752	209	578	27 367	2 958	2 030	587	1 823	
Not enrolled in school	1 159	17	128	6 471	934	566	97	559	
Unemployed or not in labor force	662	10	62	2 566	266	257	30	197	
Not high school graduate	609	11	72	2 315	226	244	23	237	
Employed	148	7	32	779	50	82	4	80	
Unemployed	109	—	23	378	21	65	6	62	
Not in labor force	352	4	17	1 059	150	90	13	72	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
Households	18 135	907	1 883	168 239	11 448	7 785	2 223	5 653	
Less than \$5,000	2 334	359	270	10 980	1 515	693	374	564	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 490	116	269	17 831	1 469	999	208	660	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 929	117	291	17 068	1 465	934	273	753	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 921	130	378	34 533	2 604	1 658	395	1 243	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 451	53	356	29 811	1 846	1 177	310	1 155	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 834	44	164	30 079	1 442	1 236	248	780	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	907	67	116	20 307	804	817	123	378	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	184	8	24	4 424	249	167	123	63	
\$100,000 or more	85	13	15	3 206	54	104	42	57	
Mean income (dollars)	20 616	18 598	22 043	31 366	24 219	27 932	29 756	24 976	
Per capita income (dollars)	6 234	6 956	5 785	12 198	8 094	8 282	9 032	7 324	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	14 107	494	1 428	123 790	8 989	5 996	1 518	4 481
With related children under 18 years.....	8 780	340	1 048	64 295	6 487	3 707	990	3 244
With related children under 5 years	3 441	163	455	25 112	2 910	1 427	343	1 424
Married-couple families	10 310	418	1 075	106 302	5 912	4 528	1 204	3 526
With related children under 18 years.....	6 052	315	784	52 756	3 984	2 673	782	2 510
With related children under 5 years	2 461	160	314	21 759	1 804	1 045	291	1 186
Female householder, no husband present	3 067	35	291	13 770	2 702	1 118	268	660
With related children under 18 years.....	2 245	20	225	9 546	2 265	798	195	535
With related children under 5 years	850	3	120	2 730	999	289	43	153
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	58 221	2 718	7 109	426 320	32 706	24 177	8 398	19 160
Persons under 18 years	22 631	638	3 120	113 185	12 376	8 508	2 122	7 842
Persons under 5 years	5 742	189	832	30 572	3 712	2 141	545	2 219
Persons 65 years and over	5 366	40	336	49 651	1 467	1 511	269	540
Persons 75 years and over	1 963	10	151	19 694	676	689	91	187
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	3 950	210	376	11 814	2 090	1 071	287	1 102
With related children under 18 years.....	3 065	141	324	8 305	1 788	837	179	938
With related children under 5 years	1 459	62	171	3 917	976	412	106	454
Married-couple families	2 162	186	202	7 211	570	510	179	642
With related children under 18 years.....	1 544	135	163	4 340	405	381	104	532
With related children under 5 years	821	62	62	2 298	253	197	77	310
Female householder, no husband present	1 520	3	163	4 104	1 390	453	80	365
With related children under 18 years.....	1 322	3	152	3 613	1 289	385	71	315
With related children under 5 years	557	—	100	1 492	686	174	25	109
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	18 877	1 289	2 390	54 200	8 532	5 507	1 656	5 242
Persons under 18 years	8 964	208	1 313	16 775	4 123	2 316	311	2 538
Persons under 5 years	2 562	74	408	5 131	1 450	716	127	728
Persons 65 years and over	1 703	14	143	7 724	486	355	22	90
Persons 75 years and over	748	—	88	4 502	258	220	13	20

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5						District 6					
	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE												
All persons	454 295	28 883	24 233	8 091	16 045		411 095	69 180	26 176	5 386		22 006
Male	217 997	13 947	11 659	4 068	7 975		199 297	32 999	12 646	2 547		11 944
Female	236 298	14 936	12 574	4 023	8 070		211 798	36 181	13 530	2 839		10 062
Under 5 years	30 879	3 267	2 259	614	2 153		26 497	6 654	2 833	406		2 933
5 to 9 years	33 027	3 138	2 605	689	2 222		30 346	6 487	3 088	445		3 008
10 to 14 years	29 845	2 650	2 446	726	1 649		28 735	6 522	2 604	417		2 230
15 to 19 years	28 802	2 821	2 044	690	1 339		27 580	6 261	2 282	574		1 917
20 to 24 years	27 655	3 457	1 761	806	1 371		24 804	4 833	2 138	651		1 984
25 to 34 years	78 330	6 319	4 084	1 793	3 473		63 529	11 942	4 521	1 012		4 309
35 to 44 years	70 330	3 708	3 672	1 642	1 938		56 045	8 967	3 326	870		2 520
45 to 54 years	50 213	1 663	1 965	715	880		43 411	6 200	2 166	538		1 399
55 to 64 years	41 280	785	1 590	276	545		41 526	4 883	1 662	286		1 057
65 to 74 years	35 426	562	1 001	90	289		36 425	3 657	952	90		396
75 to 84 years	21 466	323	627	42	143		24 565	2 040	512	80		215
85 years and over	7 042	190	179	8	43		7 632	734	92	17		38
3 and 4 years	12 686	1 298	918	272	824		11 112	2 517	1 197	201		1 286
16 years and over	354 737	19 325	16 572	5 962	9 769		320 104	48 156	17 173	3 985		13 441
18 years and over	343 123	18 391	15 673	5 647	9 276		308 808	45 604	16 218	3 782		12 773
21 years and over	325 880	16 271	14 450	5 235	8 440		293 010	42 210	14 952	3 437		11 585
60 years and over	84 500	1 392	2 472	273	734		89 268	8 952	2 236	288		1 129
62 years and over	76 554	1 265	2 163	210	624		81 144	7 966	2 007	254		924
Median age	34.8	23.6	27.5	27.7	22.6		35.7	28.4	25.3	26.8		22.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	128 349	6 662	5 758	1 853	3 221		115 460	16 686	5 646	1 031		4 813
With own children under 18 years	59 844	4 736	3 314	1 362	2 310		52 456	9 887	3 336	709		3 354
Married-couple families	108 895	3 335	4 269	1 537	2 551		98 143	8 738	3 459	777		3 580
With own children under 18 years	48 471	2 201	2 366	1 225	1 851		42 908	4 758	2 042	562		2 527
Female householder, no husband present	15 217	2 789	1 236	193	407		13 229	6 951	1 804	155		829
With own children under 18 years	9 133	2 171	831	116	299		7 498	4 630	1 075	88		575
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	113 294	10 620	7 739	3 629	5 513		98 159	21 823	8 536	2 233		7 431
Preprimary	8 775	551	490	152	391		6 038	1 355	580	95		471
Elementary or high school	72 660	6 604	5 699	1 783	4 158		69 636	15 968	6 552	1 231		5 839
College	31 859	3 465	1 550	1 694	964		22 485	4 500	1 404	907		1 121
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 25 years and over	304 087	13 550	13 118	4 566	7 311		273 133	38 423	13 231	2 893		9 934
Less than 9th grade	16 996	785	886	431	2 013		27 442	3 648	1 205	614		3 656
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	35 295	2 091	2 486	560	1 279		45 222	8 026	3 324	379		2 211
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	79 379	3 717	3 794	684	1 417		93 611	12 026	4 140	711		2 186
Some college, no degree	74 650	3 669	3 267	785	1 172		56 558	8 845	2 838	451		1 090
Associate degree	15 069	747	673	305	355		11 748	1 849	680	93		311
Bachelor's degree	56 132	1 735	1 427	943	744		25 645	2 762	682	384		328
Graduate or professional degree	26 566	806	585	858	331		12 907	1 267	362	261		152
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.8	78.8	74.3	78.3	55.0		73.4	69.6	65.8	65.7		40.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	18.8	15.3	39.4	14.7		14.1	10.5	7.9	22.3		4.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	354 737	19 325	16 572	5 962	9 769		320 104	48 156	17 173	3 985		13 441
In labor force	236 980	13 690	10 986	4 153	7 287		196 089	29 736	10 105	2 605		9 371
Civilian labor force	235 896	13 499	10 983	4 137	7 236		193 258	29 157	10 042	2 547		9 225
Employed	225 271	11 509	9 786	3 936	6 700		182 280	24 794	8 032	2 380		8 151
Unemployed	10 625	1 990	1 197	201	536		10 978	4 363	2 010	167		1 074
Not in labor force	117 757	5 635	5 586	1 809	2 482		124 015	18 420	7 068	1 380		4 070
Females 16 years and over	187 972	10 364	8 893	2 953	4 878		167 410	25 531	9 172	2 214		5 989
In labor force	107 890	7 027	5 221	1 833	3 061		86 144	15 206	4 882	1 268		3 383
Civilian labor force	107 732	6 993	5 221	1 833	3 061		85 838	15 118	4 882	1 249		3 374
Employed	103 084	5 930	4 673	1 724	2 793		80 933	12 812	3 950	1 146		2 897
Unemployed	4 648	1 063	548	109	268		4 905	2 306	932	103		477
Not in labor force	80 082	3 337	3 672	1 120	1 817		81 266	10 325	4 290	946		2 606
Persons 16 to 19 years	22 995	2 318	1 693	590	1 087		22 167	4 900	1 804	441		1 523
Not enrolled in school	4 725	648	432	92	398		5 447	1 339	561	55		596
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 821	484	221	46	163		2 458	890	361	21		297
Not high school graduate	2 370	342	241	38	188		2 607	676	350	18		421
Employed	1 156	65	82	3	81		965	129	104	13		188
Unemployed	461	28	82	10	16		522	253	88	—		54
Not in labor force	753	242	77	25	91		1 120	294	158	5		179
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989												
Households	186 729	9 698	7 925	2 611	4 248		164 274	23 161	7 487	1 505		5 757
Less than \$5,000	8 768	1 366	757	437	285		13 030	3 314	1 204	267		598
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16 586	1 661	1 067	188	602		20 461	3 900	1 168	117		950
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 174	1 214	899	150	594		19 416	2 883	1 164	151		923
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35 818	2 073	1 747	523	1 134		36 065	4 777	1 756	305		1 453
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31 535	1 373	1 276	243	634		28 607	3 461	997	257		958
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32 815	1 104	1 181	412	517		25 419	2 851	681	238		526
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27 370	724	708	414	297		15 492	1 563	390	117		281
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8 962	88	165	152	100		3 025	334	73	33		37
\$100,000 or more	7 701	95	125	92	85		2 759	78	54	20		31
Mean income (dollars)	38 620	22 870	27 880	37 752	26 549		28 332	22 276	20 651	26 095		22 937
Per capita income (dollars)	15 993	7 831	9 120	12 603	7 325		11 503	7 589	5 989	8 009		6 311

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	128 349	6 662	5 758	1 853	3 221	115 460	16 686	5 646	1 031	4 813
With related children under 18 years	62 515	5 068	3 533	1 384	2 394	55 476	11 561	3 899	741	3 591
With related children under 5 years	24 750	2 408	1 531	580	1 357	21 630	4 950	1 796	346	1 978
Married-couple families	108 895	3 335	4 269	1 537	2 551	98 143	8 738	3 459	777	3 580
With related children under 18 years	49 986	2 302	2 481	1 241	1 895	44 521	5 401	2 206	573	2 639
With related children under 5 years	20 888	1 082	1 102	550	1 109	17 930	2 287	1 046	304	1 558
Female householder, no husband present	15 217	2 789	1 236	193	407	13 229	6 951	1 804	155	829
With related children under 18 years	10 041	2 366	909	120	320	8 649	5 527	1 416	109	679
With related children under 5 years	3 086	1 166	399	23	124	2 954	2 429	650	36	286
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	445 577	27 042	23 859	7 928	15 673	398 907	66 065	25 338	5 298	21 389
Persons under 18 years	109 920	10 296	8 449	2 392	6 608	101 007	23 129	9 758	1 597	9 127
Persons under 5 years	30 503	3 217	2 233	614	2 068	26 159	6 549	2 769	399	2 864
Persons 65 years and over	59 965	955	1 736	140	460	63 855	5 971	1 499	187	584
Persons 75 years and over	25 099	435	739	50	171	28 258	2 415	560	97	201
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	8 470	2 207	1 193	298	758	12 957	4 727	2 040	144	1 456
With related children under 18 years	6 250	1 966	981	208	702	8 843	4 065	1 709	101	1 282
With related children under 5 years	3 278	1 163	542	86	464	4 516	2 230	987	35	743
Married-couple families	4 463	394	530	149	440	7 700	1 068	736	74	832
With related children under 18 years	2 736	306	404	109	421	4 458	734	588	37	712
With related children under 5 years	1 542	174	239	59	319	2 360	387	378	10	447
Female householder, no husband present	3 441	1 641	582	118	224	4 532	3 340	1 130	47	527
With related children under 18 years	3 079	1 535	511	85	207	3 917	3 108	971	41	493
With related children under 5 years	1 525	907	285	20	95	1 924	1 746	532	25	259
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	41 244	9 592	5 690	1 590	4 351	59 008	21 066	10 098	967	7 176
Persons under 18 years	12 975	4 619	2 422	381	2 257	18 277	9 772	4 621	257	3 726
Persons under 5 years	4 206	1 715	829	109	801	5 859	3 275	1 515	71	1 229
Persons 65 years and over	6 106	375	343	22	115	11 000	1 800	501	72	143
Persons 75 years and over	3 564	232	186	13	37	6 370	937	220	42	73

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Persons 5 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family							
				Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
												Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
The State -----	3 145 585	2.1	3 080 096	64.8	2 921 755	47.9	28 351	33.4	117 447	36.1	863 810	48.9	712 175	46.7	120 772	61.4
District 1 -----	524 135	2.5	511 019	58.6	484 473	52.2	4 575	29.4	18 224	35.6	142 820	50.0	115 616	47.7	22 171	62.0
COUNTY																
Tulsa County -----	503 341	2.6	490 492	58.5	465 210	52.7	4 435	30.2	17 748	35.9	136 842	49.8	110 365	47.4	21 624	61.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	20 794	1.3	20 527	60.7	19 263	41.2	140	5.7	476	22.7	5 978	56.0	5 251	54.4	547	71.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	56 863	2.1	55 685	50.1	51 528	56.2	635	20.5	1 520	26.6	16 028	63.5	14 113	62.6	1 495	70.4
Owasso city (pt.) -----	11 063	1.1	10 942	56.2	10 011	57.8	37	—	199	37.7	3 185	61.4	2 732	60.5	338	66.9
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	15 015	.5	14 940	69.4	13 867	51.3	104	39.4	227	34.4	4 222	53.8	3 521	51.5	598	63.4
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	361 519	3.0	350 575	57.7	335 086	53.9	3 419	31.5	14 607	36.5	96 175	47.2	74 942	43.6	17 449	62.1
District 2 -----	524 389	.6	521 268	68.4	488 563	42.6	3 077	37.7	15 081	33.9	147 783	47.4	124 114	45.3	18 569	59.7
COUNTY																
Adair County -----	18 421	.3	18 368	66.6	17 020	39.5	265	24.2	1 806	38.2	5 005	52.5	4 069	53.1	745	56.2
Cherokee County -----	34 049	.6	33 855	72.1	31 621	49.6	210	45.2	1 312	39.4	9 249	48.9	7 436	45.3	1 415	62.3
Craig County -----	14 104	.4	14 042	70.8	13 350	40.8	44	22.7	257	22.2	3 806	44.0	3 314	42.2	409	59.2
Creek County -----	60 915	.6	60 541	73.0	56 528	41.2	302	34.8	1 004	24.7	17 481	49.8	14 949	48.8	1 918	57.9
Delaware County -----	28 070	.6	27 895	53.6	26 331	43.1	242	56.6	1 374	47.5	8 469	39.6	7 388	37.4	811	53.8
Haskell County -----	10 940	.8	10 849	68.9	10 312	38.8	65	92.3	177	34.5	3 185	45.6	2 684	43.5	348	50.9
McIntosh County -----	16 779	.4	16 704	72.1	15 864	39.6	43	41.9	496	52.2	5 051	37.3	4 274	33.6	625	56.3
Moyes County -----	33 366	.3	33 261	70.6	31 041	42.1	299	32.1	1 345	24.9	9 735	44.5	8 401	43.8	1 069	50.6
Muskogee County -----	68 078	.8	67 552	73.3	63 390	46.1	348	46.0	1 703	38.6	18 247	48.2	14 613	45.5	2 945	61.4
Nowata County -----	9 992	.1	9 984	64.0	9 429	35.4	24	87.5	151	41.1	2 869	44.8	2 505	42.5	290	64.5
Oklfuskee County -----	11 551	1.1	11 427	77.5	10 810	37.5	89	16.9	608	28.0	3 018	45.7	2 492	42.7	399	63.7
Ottawa County -----	36 490	.6	36 289	75.0	33 923	39.8	184	45.7	1 117	27.2	10 011	47.7	7 990	43.9	1 635	64.5
Osage County (pt.) -----	33 119	.6	32 909	73.4	30 785	42.4	275	28.0	727	28.5	9 038	50.2	7 477	47.9	1 263	59.5
Ottawa County -----	30 561	.6	30 383	57.9	28 658	42.7	119	31.9	578	29.9	8 603	44.5	7 252	41.5	1 077	61.5
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	1 867	.7	1 854	64.5	1 739	39.2	15	20.0	43	39.5	556	47.8	498	45.6	42	78.6
Rogers County -----	55 170	.8	54 725	64.5	51 091	43.4	189	47.6	880	34.2	16 017	50.5	14 036	49.1	1 552	61.0
Sequoyah County -----	33 828	.4	33 687	54.2	31 462	43.4	261	18.4	1 102	31.3	9 647	50.5	7 949	47.7	1 296	66.5
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	27 089	.5	26 943	70.9	25 209	43.2	103	38.8	401	13.5	7 796	48.2	6 787	47.7	730	50.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	1 180	—	1 180	61.4	1 038	58.2	—	—	—	—	317	62.8	278	68.7	30	26.7
Claremore city -----	13 280	1.2	13 120	62.7	12 191	53.0	18	27.8	252	42.1	3 646	50.4	2 894	48.5	642	57.3
Clinton city -----	13 742	.5	13 576	57.7	12 373	46.6	34	14.7	251	34.7	3 481	43.5	2 884	39.0	519	66.7
Muskogee city -----	37 708	1.0	37 324	70.5	35 081	49.5	208	47.1	1 079	45.1	10 059	46.3	7 578	42.4	2 070	60.6
Oklmulgee city -----	13 441	1.0	13 312	72.2	12 449	46.2	44	13.6	404	19.8	3 415	47.1	2 386	40.6	895	64.4
Owasso city (pt.) -----	73	—	73	89.0	63	25.4	—	—	—	—	24	41.7	24	41.7	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	380	2.4	371	51.2	355	36.9	—	—	6	—	133	38.3	133	38.3	—	—
Sapulpa city -----	18 074	.9	17 905	71.3	16 784	45.1	64	12.5	373	20.1	5 149	47.5	4 222	45.9	728	56.2
Tahlequah city -----	10 396	.9	10 309	66.8	9 615	64.8	50	66.0	329	36.8	2 562	52.1	1 809	46.2	438	64.4
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	5 674	1.2	5 608	69.1	5 277	47.5	63	14.3	188	25.5	1 596	51.3	1 165	45.7	368	64.7
District 3 -----	524 287	1.1	518 266	68.6	490 453	44.6	3 206	27.4	15 132	33.1	144 046	47.2	119 446	45.2	19 641	59.1
COUNTY																
Atoka County -----	12 778	.4	12 726	70.3	11 974	43.1	59	23.7	331	23.0	3 451	49.5	2 857	47.1	468	61.1
Bryan County -----	32 089	.8	31 842	56.8	29 956	46.1	125	5.6	645	42.2	8 931	45.4	7 392	43.2	1 314	55.3
Carters County -----	42 919	.9	42 525	72.5	39 973	43.1	315	17.5	989	26.5	12 113	50.2	9 858	47.3	1 838	63.8
Choctaw County -----	15 302	.4	15 238	63.9	14 286	38.0	124	12.1	296	26.0	4 279	47.6	3 251	43.0	841	63.6
Coal County -----	5 780	.3	5 765	76.7	5 420	39.3	197	33.3	197	22.8	1 601	44.0	1 308	43.0	231	42.9
Hughes County -----	13 023	.2	12 996	76.8	12 305	36.9	123	22.0	691	27.5	3 828	41.3	3 058	38.8	586	56.0
Johnston County -----	10 032	.6	9 972	72.4	9 417	48.9	59	5.1	286	46.9	2 746	48.8	2 273	46.8	373	64.3
Leflore County -----	10 333	.4	10 270	70.7	9 653	44.4	22	31.8	170	30.6	2 832	49.6	2 325	47.3	385	65.5
LeFlore County -----	43 270	.5	43 061	52.4	40 271	45.3	208	35.1	803	27.4	12 130	48.7	10 081	47.8	1 610	54.8
Lincoln County -----	29 216	.7	29 017	74.6	27 308	40.4	114	11.4	534	28.5	8 361	48.2	7 320	47.1	793	55.2
Love County -----	8 157	1.1	8 067	66.4	7 656	41.9	50	10.0	182	44.0	2 205	45.0	1 902	43.8	247	51.8
McCurtain County -----	33 433	.6	33 220	56.4	30 907	42.4	277	41.5	400	43.9	9 323	49.9	7 348	47.3	1 589	63.5
Marshall County -----	10 829	1.6	10 658	65.4	10 208	43.0	98	15.3	369	36.9	3 198	41.2	2 790	38.1	538	65.4
Murray County -----	12 042	.2	12 015	78.4	11 348	42.7	37	35.1	185	18.4	3 340	47.2	2 854	44.8	401	64.8
Pawnee County -----	13 708	.3	13 661	74.8	12 782	40.9	57	33.3	184	31.0	3 963	46.0	3 448	44.7	413	55.2
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	61 507	4.5	58 721	64.9	57 888	59.1	428	33.3	3 212	38.4	14 454	47.7	12 228	45.6	1 682	64.0

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no husband present				
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family					
						Total	Percent born in State of residence				Total		Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
Congressional District																
County																
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]																
District 3—Con.																
COUNTY—Con.																
Pittsburg County	40 581	9	40 232	74.1	40.2	38 252	199	31.2	861	33.0	11 536	44.5	9 580	42.8	1 592	57.3
Pottawatomie County	34 119	8	33 635	75.9	45.3	31 901	238	21.4	970	26.3	9 406	46.9	7 837	44.3	1 294	60.0
Pottawatomie County	58 740	1.0	58 995	73.6	44.5	54 850	308	14.6	1 408	27.9	16 141	48.0	13 439	46.4	2 146	58.4
Pottawatomie County	10 997	3	10 959	69.9	38.5	10 321	84	50.0	349	39.6	3 152	46.0	2 690	42.6	406	70.0
Seminole County	25 412	3	25 291	78.7	39.3	23 777	218	40.4	1 100	28.5	7 056	44.5	5 607	45.1	1 094	43.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Ada city	15 820	1.2	15 630	73.2	51.7	14 843	126	15.1	574	30.0	4 014	44.9	3 172	41.1	717	58.3
Armore city	23 079	1.4	22 754	70.8	47.2	21 498	176	26.7	680	29.3	6 326	49.3	4 860	44.5	1 272	68.7
Durant city	12 823	1.4	12 643	61.2	54.9	11 918	78	26.7	334	41.3	2 562	45.5	2 562	41.7	722	57.2
McAlester city	16 390	1.1	16 217	72.2	44.5	15 454	75	26.7	390	29.2	4 351	44.9	3 422	42.6	802	57.2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	76	—	76	76.3	25.0	76	177	14.7	797	25.7	32	18.8	26	—	6	100.0
Shawnee city	26 017	1.1	25 736	71.3	50.5	24 177	251	37.8	2 840	39.1	6 807	46.7	5 384	43.5	1 184	61.1
Stillwater city	36 676	7.2	34 034	59.2	70.0	34 729					7 252	48.3	6 015	46.8	973	62.4
District 4	524 407	2.8	509 497	60.4	52.1	485 952	5 400	31.9	24 454	32.8	142 800	51.7	119 977	49.8	18 173	64.6
COUNTY																
Cleveland County	174 253	3.1	168 821	62.9	57.8	161 941	1 296	31.1	7 670	30.6	45 546	54.3	38 433	52.9	5 534	65.4
Comanche County	111 486	5.1	105 813	42.7	59.9	102 239	1 646	27.9	8 934	31.5	29 175	54.5	23 400	52.1	4 651	68.7
Comanche County	6 651	1.4	6 555	64.0	38.9	6 242	77	22.3	228	25.4	1 940	45.3	1 699	43.4	193	59.1
Grady County	26 605	3	26 320	76.7	41.0	24 979	223	29.1	356	31.2	7 677	49.0	6 486	43.0	971	56.5
Grady County	41 747	2.9	41 443	74.5	42.4	38 804	798	29.4	822	45.1	11 874	45.0	10 050	47.9	1 457	60.5
Jackson County	28 744	1.8	27 681	47.3	55.3	26 185	788	29.4	2 075	31.0	7 950	54.5	6 646	52.2	1 052	67.7
Jefferson County	7 010	2.7	6 888	44.2	37.8	6 602	68	25.0	235	54.0	1 961	44.8	1 686	43.4	213	56.8
McClellan County	22 795	1.1	22 544	57.8	37.7	21 343	121	52.9	431	18.5	6 672	48.4	5 957	48.5	496	56.3
Oklahoma County (pt.)	52 413	2.4	51 156	57.9	47.0	48 317	440	46.8	1 922	38.2	14 647	51.5	12 040	48.8	2 079	64.8
Stephens County	42 299	1.4	41 692	70.6	41.5	39 628	378	34.4	895	39.8	12 481	45.6	10 984	43.4	1 172	62.5
Tillman County	10 384	2.7	10 104	66.2	40.7	9 672	274	33.9	895	44.1	2 877	45.0	2 396	44.2	355	51.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Altus city	21 910	3.3	21 194	42.5	60.8	19 796	606	27.7	1 610	29.3	5 938	56.7	4 883	54.6	859	69.6
Chickasha city	14 988	1.3	14 797	72.5	49.5	13 871	74	31.1	392	44.9	4 060	47.3	3 117	43.7	741	60.7
Duncan city	21 732	2.4	21 208	68.5	45.3	20 314	310	34.2	573	49.9	6 344	44.5	5 524	41.8	674	61.4
Fort Sil City	12 107	5.2	11 709	71.9	40.0	11 314	125	29.6	1 296	32.6	3 375	88.6	1 301	88.5	65	87.7
Lawton city	80 561	5.8	75 889	42.1	58.8	73 356	1 386	30.1	6 492	32.3	22 492	53.9	17 664	50.5	4 038	69.8
Midwest City city (pt.)	41 426	2.2	40 449	60.5	38.7	38 327	314	29.3	1 447	40.2	11 738	50.2	9 355	47.0	1 927	64.8
Moore city	40 318	2.2	39 444	63.3	52.2	37 022	413	29.3	1 386	25.0	11 386	59.4	9 588	57.4	1 443	72.0
Norman city	80 071	4.3	76 610	60.8	63.1	74 892	518	23.4	4 354	31.0	19 356	50.9	15 765	49.1	2 755	63.4
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	45 489	2.7	44 279	59.9	55.5	41 946	408	42.4	1 750	36.5	12 813	55.3	11 386	54.4	1 062	66.4
District 5	523 729	3.0	507 784	63.1	50.3	485 544	5 783	35.6	21 762	39.8	144 512	48.9	119 556	46.4	19 664	63.2
COUNTY																
Canadian County (pt.)	41 383	2.4	40 381	63.6	51.7	38 148	449	33.4	1 372	37.6	11 675	58.5	10 335	58.0	1 040	64.4
Logan County	48 056	1.0	47 595	66.1	43.4	44 548	351	42.2	1 052	33.6	13 519	46.3	11 692	47.3	1 376	60.7
Noble County	29 011	1.3	28 623	68.5	44.1	27 085	150	33.3	940	32.7	7 708	49.5	6 457	47.8	959	57.4
Oklahoma County (pt.)	11 045	7	10 970	77.4	36.5	10 276	66	56.1	255	38.4	3 088	46.5	2 634	45.4	326	53.7
Oklahoma County (pt.)	337 642	3.9	324 426	62.2	53.1	312 672	4 380	35.4	16 782	42.0	91 823	48.6	73 872	45.5	14 321	63.6
Osage County (pt.)	8 526	1	8 518	69.3	37.0	8 001	70	25.7	132	27.3	2 583	46.8	2 366	45.0	141	67.8
Washington County	48 066	1.7	47 271	58.7	45.1	44 814	317	32.5	1 229	24.3	14 116	45.8	12 180	43.2	1 566	66.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bartholomew city	34 252	2.2	33 511	53.6	48.4	31 913	259	30.1	1 032	21.7	10 103	46.6	8 431	42.9	1 229	71.1
Bethany city	20 075	2.6	19 321	60.7	46.0	18 836	150	24.3	767	34.0	5 546	45.3	4 556	42.4	754	63.0
Edmond city	52 315	3.1	50 698	58.2	56.4	48 091	415	24.3	2 174	36.3	12 340	57.7	12 340	56.2	1 773	69.9
Guthrie city	10 518	1.9	10 314	70.0	45.5	9 850	79	44.3	317	22.1	2 369	48.5	1 947	44.9	517	59.0
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	238 849	4.6	227 972	62.2	54.9	220 849	3 663	38.5	13 130	42.0	64 136	47.8	50 904	44.3	10 544	63.3
Ponca City city	26 359	1.2	26 054	62.0	45.6	24 319	261	41.8	616	32.8	6 364	47.3	6 297	44.7	840	62.9
The Village city	10 353	2.3	10 115	63.3	45.9	9 459	67	27.5	357	27.5	2 433	42.2	2 433	41.1	451	47.7
Yukon city (pt.)	20 778	1.9	20 391	64.9	51.9	19 293	176	22.7	644	28.7	5 830	59.0	4 999	57.9	695	66.5
District 6	524 638	2.4	512 262	69.7	45.9	486 770	6 310	36.6	22 794	40.0	141 849	48.3	113 466	45.8	22 554	60.2

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different household in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family	
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 6—Con.											
COUNTY											
Alfalfa County	6 416	8	6 367	39.3	41	333	22.5	1 744	1 564	129	
Beaver County	6 023	3.1	5 838	39.1	48	265	55.1	1 743	1 591	94	
Beckham County	18 812	1.0	18 620	49.5	237	598	43.1	5 229	4 241	770	
Blaine County	11 470	1.2	11 327	40.4	180	384	40.4	3 239	2 694	366	
Caddo County	29 550	1.3	29 171	38.4	184	284	28.4	8 145	6 450	51.6	
Canadian County (pt.)	33 026	1.3	32 587	38.4	293	996	37.2	8 749	7 510	52.7	
Cimarron County	3 301	4.1	3 167	38.3	131	99	37.2	6 930	5 808	59.9	
Custer County	25 897	2.9	25 111	38.6	392	1 459	43.5	6 918	5 778	74	
Dewey County	5 551	2	5 541	50.6	32	120	26.7	1 585	1 407	48.6	
Ellis County	4 477	.9	4 458	36.9	37	191	29.3	1 340	1 199	63.2	
Garfield County	56 735	1.4	55 936	48.2	311	1 521	28.1	15 917	13 373	51.6	
Grant County	5 689	.5	5 659	33.6	31	153	50.3	1 682	1 529	66.7	
Greer County	6 559	.6	6 521	49.9	104	422	32.2	1 743	1 482	63.1	
Harmon County	3 793	2.4	3 703	42.4	162	392	28.6	1 069	856	59.5	
Harper County	4 063	1.4	4 005	43.0	41	83	53.0	1 183	1 070	65.8	
Kingfisher County	13 212	1.5	13 018	40.0	126	296	50.0	3 701	3 277	56.1	
Kiowa County	11 347	1.1	11 220	40.8	129	499	37.3	3 173	2 567	62.3	
Major County	8 055	.8	7 988	31.9	39	351	13.1	2 330	2 107	66.9	
Oklahoma County (pt.)	209 556	3.7	201 768	48.6	3 301	10 766	46.6	54 610	39 047	60.2	
Roger Mills County	4 147	.5	4 127	35.0	17	105	31.4	1 197	1 064	52.3	
Texas County	16 419	2.0	16 091	44.2	259	1 058	28.1	4 683	4 113	59.1	
Washington County	11 441	1.2	11 303	41.2	71	533	24.8	3 270	2 948	56.9	
Woods County	9 103	1.3	8 987	41.5	52	230	22.6	2 418	2 163	51.8	
Woodward County	18 976	1.2	18 739	45.5	172	507	38.1	5 231	4 628	70.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Del City city	23 921	2.8	23 245	41.7	241	918	38.3	6 908	5 405	62.2	
Elk City city	10 428	1.0	10 326	55.5	207	338	44.4	2 844	2 260	66.9	
El Reno city	15 414	2.3	15 056	53.5	213	764	44.9	3 812	3 002	58.4	
Enid city	45 307	1.6	44 574	52.3	226	1 252	28.6	12 580	10 390	62.6	
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 841	3.0	10 520	54.5	142	418	44.3	2 972	1 990	68.0	
Mustang city	10 434	.6	10 369	48.9	59	155	23.2	2 886	2 625	65.8	
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	160 316	4.1	153 671	50.3	2 789	9 091	48.4	40 648	28 341	59.4	
Weatherford city	10 124	2.3	9 896	62.2	50	431	33.4	2 253	1 882	62.6	
Woodward city	12 340	1.1	12 208	48.7	97	317	40.7	3 451	3 006	73.4	
Yukon city (pt.)	157	—	157	44.3	—	—	—	40	40	—	

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	53 489	565 887	5.2	219 435	186 174	19 451	7 083	3 701	8 518	1 995 424	74.6	17.8	377 148	96 905
District 1 -----	10 906	89 803	10.1	39 025	28 270	2 995	1 213	561	1 221	335 212	81.7	23.4	61 839	14 468
COUNTY														
Tulsa County -----	10 577	85 277	10.1	37 768	26 902	2 859	1 153	545	1 161	322 632	81.7	23.7	59 305	14 154
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	329	4 526	10.1	1 257	1 368	136	60	16	60	12 580	81.2	14.7	2 534	314
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	1 680	12 377	8.0	4 118	3 171	210	104	30	76	33 843	89.7	25.1	5 687	728
Owasso city (pt.) -----	289	2 198	4.0	651	556	36	19	—	17	6 616	84.0	14.7	1 227	148
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	339	3 116	3.3	753	883	112	79	17	16	9 303	74.8	14.2	1 705	396
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	7 165	56 072	12.3	29 270	18 980	2 247	861	451	935	235 025	82.3	25.9	43 132	11 321
District 2 -----	7 628	99 011	3.7	26 620	31 675	3 279	1 140	528	1 611	337 078	67.9	11.6	64 831	18 034
COUNTY														
Adair County -----	350	3 876	4.6	710	1 252	213	47	54	112	10 964	56.1	9.6	1 745	466
Cherokee County -----	601	6 270	3.6	3 651	2 350	239	31	64	144	20 653	69.9	21.1	3 870	1 076
Craig County -----	181	2 394	3.0	568	890	69	16	24	29	9 789	66.8	10.0	1 684	513
Creek County -----	1 108	11 995	4.5	2 371	3 528	298	134	38	126	38 689	68.9	10.6	7 024	1 769
Delaware County -----	386	4 670	2.1	943	1 349	122	64	—	58	19 357	66.2	10.8	3 835	1 466
Haskell County -----	137	2 057	1.1	444	672	74	6	16	52	7 272	56.4	7.7	1 245	472
McIntosh County -----	152	2 726	.6	738	863	184	55	13	116	11 709	61.5	10.7	2 546	865
Mayer County -----	465	6 175	3.3	1 297	1 934	256	106	46	104	21 664	67.9	10.8	4 361	1 251
Muskogee County -----	955	12 898	3.8	3 197	4 029	468	146	70	252	43 554	68.3	14.1	8 470	2 399
Nowata County -----	128	1 941	1.0	316	598	21	10	4	7	6 792	67.4	7.4	1 296	424
Okfuskee County -----	104	2 275	3.1	405	673	63	16	4	43	7 595	60.7	8.2	1 271	381
Okmulgee County -----	500	6 785	3.4	2 256	2 200	228	93	33	102	23 452	66.3	8.8	4 427	1 437
Osage County (pt.) -----	526	6 615	3.3	1 472	1 826	173	93	30	50	21 417	72.5	13.0	4 129	1 065
Ottawa County -----	358	5 087	2.3	2 403	2 286	163	45	25	93	19 926	67.8	10.4	3 981	1 223
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	25	373	7.2	87	94	7	3	2	2	1 239	85.9	16.1	290	74
Rogers County -----	820	10 594	6.9	3 384	3 439	339	162	56	121	34 882	78.1	13.0	7 602	1 322
Sequoyah County -----	433	6 761	1.7	1 272	2 104	223	65	27	131	21 019	59.6	8.8	3 806	1 070
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	399	5 519	4.5	1 106	1 588	139	48	22	69	17 105	70.0	10.1	3 249	761
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	31	270	8.9	64	34	—	—	—	—	630	87.5	6.5	99	—
Claremore city -----	223	2 317	5.9	1 086	793	79	57	5	17	8 467	74.8	15.2	1 632	404
Miami city -----	166	1 939	1.9	1 588	1 276	64	12	7	45	8 442	71.0	13.8	1 723	607
Muskogee city -----	557	6 705	3.8	1 851	2 086	289	110	38	141	24 486	68.9	16.0	4 870	1 573
Okmulgee city -----	207	2 362	3.5	1 275	896	125	39	17	69	8 371	68.8	9.5	1 622	584
Owasso city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	56	85.7	—	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	7	53	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	274	84.7	34.7	79	7
Sapulpa city -----	308	3 310	6.6	810	1 027	65	12	2	51	11 733	70.5	12.4	2 103	658
Tahlequah city -----	188	1 575	3.0	2 384	919	39	9	20	10	5 748	75.4	29.5	965	280
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	52	1 206	8.1	450	345	45	19	17	9	3 628	77.5	23.4	694	133
District 3 -----	7 715	94 840	1.9	39 696	34 210	3 219	1 071	641	1 499	331 689	66.7	13.3	61 335	18 102
COUNTY														
Atoka County -----	173	2 490	2.2	422	748	71	15	36	20	8 363	59.8	10.2	1 507	445
Bryan County -----	442	5 420	2.1	2 670	2 175	215	83	55	77	20 211	67.3	16.9	3 593	1 029
Carter County -----	692	8 236	4.1	1 728	2 379	247	115	31	101	28 252	70.3	13.4	5 223	1 578
Cherokee County -----	207	3 018	2.2	421	919	145	37	13	95	9 815	57.9	7.1	1 834	552
Coal County -----	98	1 050	1.7	222	336	58	19	11	28	3 824	60.4	9.1	646	203
Hughes County -----	221	2 228	.6	497	693	58	10	14	34	8 946	58.7	7.7	1 520	480
Johnston County -----	220	2 010	2.3	685	780	51	32	6	13	6 335	61.0	9.3	1 169	384
Latimer County -----	130	1 966	1.4	894	779	60	2	18	40	6 438	63.1	11.0	1 386	498
Le Flore County -----	504	8 263	1.3	1 864	2 697	347	119	70	155	27 527	61.2	9.6	5 345	1 398
Lincoln County -----	289	5 912	2.2	1 100	1 765	179	29	44	106	18 854	68.8	10.1	3 451	848
Love County -----	101	1 509	1.0	279	465	11	4	7	—	5 377	66.5	9.3	926	257
McCurry County -----	500	6 838	1.0	1 269	2 042	278	104	42	132	20 551	59.2	9.6	3 617	1 013
Marshall County -----	124	1 626	.8	412	609	82	33	6	43	7 531	60.7	9.7	1 502	580
Murray County -----	185	2 248	1.6	406	631	92	10	19	63	8 118	64.0	13.5	1 640	521
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	191	2 551	1.8	469	801	83	35	13	35	8 962	71.2	9.6	1 721	520
Payne County -----	1 151	8 709	1.2	16 351	5 554	253	118	49	86	33 024	82.2	30.1	5 802	1 492
Pittsburg County -----	483	7 437	1.9	1 502	2 267	220	54	42	124	27 427	64.3	10.3	5 377	1 752
Pontotoc County -----	643	5 665	1.2	2 843	2 338	225	66	58	101	21 483	69.3	18.0	3 625	1 127
Pottawatomie County -----	908	10 871	3.6	4 133	4 085	386	159	81	141	36 723	70.3	12.2	7 055	1 947
Pushmataha County -----	81	1 941	—	330	586	40	—	20	20	7 370	57.8	7.8	1 397	419
Seminole County -----	372	4 852	.8	1 199	1 561	118	27	6	85	16 558	62.1	9.6	2 999	1 059
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city -----	330	2 192	2.4	1 951	1 292	141	45	53	43	9 744	70.6	23.3	1 630	575
Ardmore city -----	419	4 147	6.8	958	1 209	146	71	9	66	15 506	72.0	15.8	2 927	1 020
Durant city -----	189	1 970	1.6	1 704	995	119	39	40	40	7 575	68.9	23.9	1 213	420
McAlester city -----	168	2 685	2.9	569	842	109	21	27	61	11 337	65.4	11.7	2 104	784
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	42.9	—	—	—
Shawnee city -----	405	4 094	4.6	2 306	1 793	222	101	53	63	16 289	69.5	14.0	2 952	915
Stillwater city -----	668	3 915	1.0	14 972	4 303	112	53	15	44	17 042	89.5	44.3	2 781	622
District 4 -----	8 762	96 881	3.4	45 215	33 849	2 927	955	500	1 338	318 527	77.5	18.7	64 727	13 746
COUNTY														
Cleveland County -----	3 211	31 525	5.1	24 789	12 218	882	424	125	333	102 913	83.9	25.9	20 129	3 243
Comanche County -----	1 515	20 716	2.9	8 142	7 869	768	183	131	331	62 977	81.1	18.4	15 071	2 769
Cotton County -----	130	1 186	1.6	328	368	16	6	—	10	4 446	62.8	8.9	783	223
Garvin County -----	353	4 779	2.6	864	1 488	192	46	34	112	17 799	63.4	10.1	2 896	954
Grady County -----	653	8 323	2.7	2 047	2 521	278	90	81	107	26 360	69.0	13.2	4 548	1 161
Jackson County -----	561	5 506	.7	1 804	1 684	147	43	28	71	16 871	74.1	16.5	3 398	731
Jefferson County -----	89	1 272	.6</											

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Stephens County	718	7 681	1.8	1 665	2 222	215	41	25	149	28 392	70.8	14.7	5 341	1 591
Tillman County	158	2 104	.1	362	611	63	16	29	18	6 643	61.7	11.4	1 099	387
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	486	4 092	.8	1 479	1 262	110	35	24	51	12 556	75.4	17.3	2 571	540
Chickasha city	258	2 670	4.0	866	830	88	14	44	30	9 678	66.5	18.1	1 733	588
Duncan city	397	3 814	1.6	971	1 014	88	22	9	57	14 638	72.7	17.9	2 670	849
Fort Sill CDP	140	1 455	3.0	999	2 105	135	12	—	—	3 886	96.3	20.3	219	8
Lawton city	1 183	15 520	3.2	6 313	4 673	496	126	107	263	46 974	81.5	19.0	12 147	2 218
Midwest City city (pt.)	749	7 387	4.4	2 879	2 426	180	35	24	115	26 459	83.8	17.5	6 532	1 662
Moore city	797	9 050	5.3	2 850	2 608	257	140	43	74	23 601	82.2	13.9	4 695	471
Norman city	1 475	11 675	3.1	17 751	6 346	276	132	39	105	45 513	87.1	38.1	8 413	1 847
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	894	8 854	8.6	3 906	2 779	230	116	20	94	27 792	86.1	20.5	5 759	754
District 5	10 124	88 691	8.7	39 031	28 023	3 097	1 363	593	1 134	339 192	81.8	26.4	61 861	16 243
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	882	9 033	3.1	2 557	2 531	197	101	9	87	25 405	87.0	20.9	4 394	544
Kay County	1 018	8 426	3.7	2 050	2 506	221	104	56	61	31 413	76.8	18.5	5 746	1 915
Logan County	444	5 480	5.3	2 474	2 293	368	76	24	268	17 567	72.0	14.8	3 254	816
Noble County	217	2 074	.6	357	523	64	39	5	20	7 243	72.8	12.7	1 240	353
Oklahoma County (pt.)	6 492	53 546	12.0	28 848	17 407	1 996	976	389	624	219 748	83.5	29.9	40 028	10 510
Osage County (pt.)	155	1 590	5.8	294	423	31	7	16	8	5 766	75.2	13.5	1 134	303
Washington County	916	8 542	3.5	2 451	2 340	220	60	94	66	32 050	79.6	25.8	6 065	1 802
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	730	5 889	3.1	1 913	1 637	163	39	72	52	22 808	82.4	31.6	4 141	1 277
Bethany city	222	3 171	7.2	2 046	1 270	71	35	27	9	12 930	79.2	19.6	2 393	571
Edmond city	1 468	9 765	7.1	6 592	3 214	160	98	37	25	31 347	90.3	43.5	5 044	940
Guthrie city	163	1 993	5.0	580	918	255	50	20	185	6 484	64.8	12.4	1 185	422
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	4 362	36 610	12.4	17 750	11 096	1 670	818	317	528	157 869	82.8	28.2	28 529	7 647
Ponca City city	672	4 436	4.2	919	1 224	143	72	39	32	17 317	80.0	21.9	3 161	1 082
The Village city	223	1 223	15.5	620	365	29	29	—	—	7 180	88.5	30.5	1 265	513
Yukon city (pt.)	467	4 584	2.3	1 231	1 356	128	58	9	61	12 791	84.6	19.3	2 180	275
District 6	8 354	96 661	3.9	29 848	30 147	3 934	1 341	878	1 715	333 726	71.8	13.3	62 555	16 312
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	90	1 010	1.5	316	263	18	7	—	11	4 597	77.3	17.3	726	258
Beaver County	49	1 225	1.1	196	301	12	6	2	4	3 962	75.3	15.4	554	133
Beckham County	293	3 706	.8	912	936	122	45	10	67	12 185	66.5	12.3	1 842	591
Blaine County	196	2 130	2.8	390	625	46	9	9	28	7 492	71.2	12.4	1 255	344
Caddo County	444	5 727	.6	1 184	1 693	198	38	30	130	18 700	66.2	11.6	3 003	844
Canadian County (pt.)	700	6 558	3.8	1 822	2 008	210	76	50	84	20 944	76.7	11.6	4 132	765
Cimarron County	80	648	.6	111	173	13	7	—	6	2 194	71.0	15.1	328	116
Custer County	370	4 900	.4	3 659	2 093	133	45	19	69	15 487	75.1	20.4	2 572	733
Dewey County	39	1 094	1.0	154	264	11	4	—	7	3 770	68.2	12.1	518	148
Ellis County	35	897	—	111	234	13	—	—	13	3 096	73.8	14.0	539	207
Gorfield County	1 077	10 190	5.1	2 632	2 768	263	117	54	92	37 294	76.5	17.3	7 108	2 029
Grant County	86	973	2.5	180	270	14	4	2	8	3 948	77.9	15.6	625	244
Greer County	47	979	2.9	178	356	91	4	9	78	4 634	64.7	10.0	956	326
Harmon County	77	725	—	75	233	63	23	7	33	2 467	58.0	10.5	338	136
Harper County	66	756	1.3	73	194	23	14	—	9	2 821	76.1	13.6	489	126
Kingfisher County	336	2 522	4.1	497	720	58	31	19	8	8 513	76.2	13.4	1 368	393
Kiowa County	137	2 095	1.6	390	647	80	32	22	26	7 567	65.0	11.1	1 184	394
Major County	129	1 529	1.8	302	415	34	24	7	3	5 362	70.9	13.1	732	254
Oklahoma County (pt.)	3 176	37 697	6.3	13 294	12 417	2 286	743	611	932	130 191	70.5	11.6	27 557	6 444
Roger Mills County	22	825	—	160	248	17	5	3	9	2 702	72.1	9.5	392	130
Texas County	246	3 229	1.5	1 102	1 093	59	30	—	29	10 122	75.5	15.1	1 723	445
Washita County	168	2 138	1.7	284	561	44	16	5	23	7 630	66.6	11.0	1 287	380
Woods County	120	1 387	.2	1 200	633	18	3	—	15	5 971	76.1	23.5	957	349
Woodward County	371	3 721	3.6	626	1 002	108	58	19	31	12 077	73.4	13.0	2 370	523
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Oel City city	259	4 597	2.9	1 344	1 422	183	77	32	74	15 038	76.9	9.6	3 960	876
Elk City city	181	2 175	1.0	490	531	88	39	—	49	6 426	67.0	12.6	990	283
El Reno city	314	2 757	4.9	1 031	865	91	31	14	46	10 288	72.2	10.0	2 120	472
Enid city	853	7 740	5.7	2 166	2 148	211	114	30	67	29 881	75.8	17.8	5 713	1 694
Midwest City city (pt.)	246	2 128	6.1	786	683	92	28	22	42	6 094	75.6	13.8	1 421	195
Mustang city	274	2 395	1.9	514	747	80	34	23	23	6 066	83.1	13.0	1 254	112
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	2 416	28 046	6.7	10 283	9 358	1 902	604	529	769	99 996	68.8	11.5	20 034	4 920
Weatherford city	193	1 556	.5	2 954	1 135	49	—	19	30	4 835	84.8	31.3	731	167
Woodward city	267	2 362	3.8	441	603	65	47	8	10	7 757	73.1	13.7	1 507	355
Yukon city (pt.)	8	32	50.0	7	8	—	—	—	—	109	78.0	45.0	26	17

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force					Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Workers		Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Means of transportation to work									
						Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	Total	
The State -----															
District 1 -----															
COUNTY															
Tulsa County -----	385 213	203 500	67.6	58.5	5.7	259 740	93.1	11.6	1.2	280 347	211 827	160 907	32 930	59.8	24 830
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	15 003	7 814	73.1	62.2	5.3	10 930	95.4	13.3	.1	11 595	8 978	7 055	1 169	58.8	990
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	39 561	20 673	75.2	64.7	3.8	29 672	96.1	11.2	.1	31 433	25 062	19 313	4 745	60.2	3 574
Owasso city (pt.) -----	7 825	4 122	70.8	58.5	4.0	5 502	97.5	11.1	.1	5 762	4 489	3 574	983	62.4	774
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	11 003	5 915	68.1	59.2	5.6	7 491	96.4	13.1	.2	7 966	6 126	4 871	1 022	59.5	690
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	282 522	150 058	66.9	58.2	6.1	188 417	92.0	11.3	1.6	204 080	152 662	114 677	22 380	59.8	17 167
District 2 -----															
COUNTY															
Adair County -----	13 438	6 925	57.1	49.3	8.3	7 665	88.3	20.7	.6	8 227	5 558	4 289	1 164	60.8	974
Cherokee County -----	25 861	13 698	56.6	48.5	9.0	14 558	91.5	18.7	.1	16 402	10 501	7 553	2 136	54.3	1 517
Craig County -----	11 332	5 888	54.9	48.5	6.0	6 200	97.3	14.7	1.1	7 192	5 119	3 738	763	62.9	568
Creek County -----	45 644	23 802	62.0	51.7	6.1	28 258	93.4	16.4	.3	30 483	22 292	16 764	3 753	56.8	2 903
Delaware County -----	21 906	11 457	52.4	43.8	10.4	10 551	88.2	16.7	.4	12 692	8 874	6 392	1 664	52.4	1 215
Haskell County -----	8 464	4 445	48.2	37.9	10.4	4 078	89.2	18.5	.3	4 812	3 179	2 055	575	52.0	405
McIntosh County -----	13 336	6 955	48.7	42.2	10.0	5 720	89.2	14.5	.8	7 150	4 886	3 430	899	56.4	572
Mayes County -----	25 293	13 186	56.8	45.9	7.9	13 014	91.6	17.0	.1	15 544	10 957	7 909	1 942	49.4	1 276
Muskogee County -----	51 418	27 289	56.3	46.3	6.9	25 947	93.7	15.3	.2	31 189	20 970	16 593	3 890	52.6	2 796
Nowata County -----	7 810	4 106	55.4	45.7	6.8	4 326	88.6	17.9	3.0	4 691	3 450	2 437	438	54.6	362
District 3 -----															
COUNTY															
Okfuskee County -----	8 868	4 377	47.8	42.0	10.1	4 223	89.7	17.6	—	4 936	3 247	2 281	613	52.4	388
Okmulgee County -----	27 739	14 779	53.4	44.8	9.0	13 334	91.4	16.8	.4	16 508	11 132	7 957	2 144	50.4	1 333
Sage County (pt.) -----	24 791	12 734	58.4	50.9	7.1	14 444	93.8	17.0	.2	15 936	11 448	8 559	1 987	58.8	1 551
Ottawa County -----	24 042	12 952	54.2	44.1	8.1	13 017	91.7	13.1	.1	14 725	10 023	7 231	1 591	49.1	1 036
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	1 404	681	67.8	57.9	6.9	952	94.3	25.8	—	1 032	738	592	118	50.8	71
Rogers County -----	41 274	21 323	66.0	55.5	5.9	25 156	94.8	13.3	.1	29 333	21 807	16 381	3 375	54.4	2 520
Sequoyah County -----	25 307	13 222	58.6	49.8	7.8	14 759	92.5	19.2	.2	16 001	11 279	7 742	2 028	51.9	1 401
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	20 197	10 405	61.9	51.0	6.1	12 478	94.5	14.0	.3	13 296	9 848	7 555	1 604	53.1	1 142
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	732	371	68.9	51.2	3.4	504	95.3	7.2	—	541	435	388	123	38.2	70
Claremore city -----	10 048	5 448	62.0	53.1	5.3	6 218	95.8	14.7	.2	6 760	4 956	3 804	859	55.9	710
Miami city -----	10 645	5 932	52.5	44.3	9.0	5 179	92.3	9.8	.1	6 393	4 216	2 804	666	53.8	438
Muskogee city -----	28 709	15 875	55.0	45.8	6.2	15 762	92.8	14.5	.3	17 202	12 093	9 222	2 215	55.5	1 680
Okmulgee city -----	10 244	5 555	51.2	46.6	10.7	5 248	88.4	14.5	.8	5 759	3 646	2 635	845	56.0	556
Owasso city (pt.) -----	63	31	76.2	77.4	—	48	100.0	20.8	.3	47	40	40	10	100.0	10
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	293	130	62.8	54.6	5.7	184	100.0	8.2	—	204	165	152	21	38.1	7
Sawtooth city -----	13 900	7 384	60.9	51.2	8.8	8 434	94.1	16.9	.2	9 096	6 701	5 229	1 079	57.6	852
Table Grove city -----	8 227	4 744	56.7	49.9	9.8	4 640	88.1	14.3	.2	5 437	3 245	2 172	669	56.7	501
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	4 182	2 329	62.1	53.1	7.1	2 575	95.1	16.2	—	2 841	2 102	1 622	286	62.2	282
District 3 -----															
COUNTY															
Atoka County -----	9 849	4 659	49.5	44.7	11.0	4 867	91.2	18.8	.3	5 849	3 837	2 660	758	53.3	477
Bryan County -----	24 981	13 281	55.2	47.7	8.8	13 745	92.2	14.8	.2	14 983	10 293	7 039	1 805	64.4	1 365
Cherokee County -----	32 514	17 381	58.5	48.6	7.4	18 951	93.7	14.4	.2	20 647	15 002	10 756	2 327	56.5	1 834
Coal County -----	11 503	6 284	49.6	41.6	10.7	5 698	91.9	20.1	.8	6 052	4 091	2 935	955	47.4	513
Coal County -----	4 414	2 358	54.0	44.0	11.2	2 380	84.3	17.9	.1	2 515	1 736	1 046	350	71.6	289
Hughes County -----	10 198	5 534	49.6	43.5	11.2	3 061	89.4	18.9	.1	3 798	2 498	1 908	577	51.1	452
Johnston County -----	7 710	4 020	51.5	44.4	10.5	3 476	89.1	18.8	.1	4 431	3 288	1 908	605	53.2	383
Lattimer County -----	7 861	3 964	49.8	41.7	11.0	3 903	92.2	16.9	.2	4 494	3 281	2 015	528	44.5	315
Le Flore County -----	32 813	17 036	54.3	45.9	8.2	17 782	93.3	17.6	.2	19 570	13 824	9 969	2 448	54.5	1 836
Lincoln County -----	21 977	11 525	58.3	48.4	8.2	12 713	93.0	20.6	.1	14 229	9 997	7 528	1 586	56.0	1 232

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all household in labor force	
	Labor force				Workers				Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed		Means of transportation to work		Worked in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
							Percent using public trans- portation							
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Love County	6 357	3 122	54.8	48.3	3 485	6.0	3 199	90.5	18.2	3 953	2 870	380	56.8	332
McCurtain County	24 607	13 087	54.9	45.2	13 477	10.5	11 744	92.8	19.4	14 310	9 869	2 069	53.0	1 535
Marshall County	8 692	4 572	49.8	41.9	4 307	7.2	3 934	89.7	19.9	4 838	3 426	570	58.6	461
Murray County	9 307	4 920	55.9	48.5	5 199	8.8	4 688	92.0	17.4	5 591	4 000	595	57.1	602
Pawnee County (pt.)	10 444	5 449	59.0	49.4	6 157	6.5	5 683	93.1	18.9	6 740	3 390	835	57.8	2 266
Payne County	49 659	24 864	60.7	53.7	30 044	6.0	28 011	87.0	13.4	37 301	22 946	3 177	58.4	1 360
Pittsburg County	31 798	16 494	51.9	45.2	16 444	9.2	14 787	94.0	16.6	18 241	12 938	1 960	54.3	1 413
Pottawatomie County	26 600	14 352	58.5	49.0	15 536	8.4	13 953	92.8	14.3	16 681	11 936	2 063	56.8	2 514
Pottawatomie County	44 743	23 827	59.1	50.8	26 288	8.5	23 899	93.1	19.1	29 292	20 318	3 358	58.0	365
Pulaski County	8 508	4 441	50.6	43.2	4 281	11.8	3 744	91.3	20.3	4 718	3 194	607	49.4	951
Seminole County	19 470	10 355	51.7	42.5	10 025	9.4	8 916	91.8	14.6	11 030	7 659	1 362	51.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city	12 853	7 235	56.4	48.3	7 236	8.4	6 516	92.0	12.6	7 854	5 426	988	63.4	495
Adrian city	17 680	9 760	57.1	48.3	10 039	7.8	9 203	94.0	13.1	10 691	7 645	1 453	58.2	1 018
Okmulgee city	10 102	5 506	54.9	47.4	5 353	10.5	4 903	92.3	13.0	6 094	4 016	725	62.6	591
McAlester city	13 156	6 836	50.4	46.3	6 592	9.1	5 923	96.3	14.0	7 345	3 905	773	58.5	564
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	63	37	—	—	15	—	15	100.0	—	21	15	6	—	1 164
Shawnee city	20 284	11 260	56.1	48.0	11 304	9.2	10 186	92.6	17.7	12 733	8 663	1 435	59.6	1 289
Stillwater city	31 004	15 200	60.2	56.4	18 585	6.2	17 332	83.9	11.8	24 700	13 717	1 742	61.7	
District 4—	397 277	201 099	65.7	56.1	238 390	7.3	239 144	91.3	14.1	283 657	209 058	33 876	59.0	25 686
COUNTY														
Cleveland County	133 208	66 377	70.4	64.4	92 261	5.4	87 169	93.0	12.7	104 078	76 115	10 970	63.5	8 772
Comanche County	83 148	39 741	68.8	55.7	42 212	10.8	51 707	84.7	14.0	60 533	44 838	8 180	55.5	5 948
Grady County	5 149	2 726	53.6	42.1	2 761	10.7	2 428	90.7	19.4	3 156	2 148	375	58.4	279
Harvey County	20 666	11 074	54.8	45.5	11 324	8.6	10 085	93.6	14.1	12 219	8 833	1 470	57.8	1 036
Grady County	31 236	16 488	60.8	50.5	18 943	7.2	17 357	91.7	16.4	20 545	14 996	2 517	57.2	1 888
Jackson County	21 099	10 788	60.4	52.4	10 580	9.5	12 257	90.4	13.5	14 814	11 024	2 219	56.7	1 672
Jefferson County	5 497	2 928	51.3	40.3	2 811	7.1	2 571	90.0	18.3	3 134	2 301	362	53.6	246
McCain County	17 220	8 788	62.8	51.4	10 782	5.0	10 171	92.4	18.7	11 334	8 602	1 438	53.3	895
Oklahoma County (pt.)	39 734	20 650	68.7	60.5	24 436	6.2	25 257	96.1	14.9	28 977	22 620	3 456	67.4	3 077
Stephens County	32 499	17 372	55.4	44.5	17 954	7.6	16 364	93.5	13.6	19 666	14 263	2 357	47.2	1 402
Tillman County	7 821	4 207	55.4	45.6	4 326	10.9	3 778	92.5	14.8	4 801	3 318	532	59.0	451
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	15 955	8 198	64.3	52.2	7 543	10.5	9 263	90.2	13.2	11 193	8 389	1 843	55.8	1 385
Chickasha city	11 481	6 387	56.7	48.0	6 494	9.5	5 788	92.2	17.0	6 903	4 890	1 843	40.8	768
Duncan city	16 712	9 175	54.8	44.6	9 117	7.2	8 394	91.6	12.0	9 920	7 301	1 249	51.3	827
Fort Sill city	9 837	5 178	51.2	36.9	8 755	13.5	8 580	92.3	14.0	9 277	6 273	1 249	38.3	331
Lawton city	59 195	30 825	66.4	56.3	32 612	11.0	35 107	92.6	14.0	42 377	30 778	6 248	56.4	4 752
Midwest City city (pt.)	31 695	16 872	49.5	40.3	20 144	6.3	17 753	93.6	14.4	22 771	17 491	2 636	69.7	2 427
Moore city	28 720	14 971	55.9	46.4	21 351	4.6	20 424	96.5	14.2	27 847	17 440	2 995	63.7	2 311
Norman city	43 922	22 057	49.5	49.5	21 351	4.6	20 424	96.5	14.2	27 847	17 440	2 995	63.7	2 311
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	33 927	16 658	49.5	49.5	23 792	4.7	24 446	96.1	11.5	27 186	22 031	4 528	61.9	3 568
District 5—	401 724	212 578	67.2	58.1	268 490	5.3	250 868	93.6	12.0	290 468	221 663	32 819	62.5	26 566
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	29 793	15 349	76.4	67.3	22 435	3.9	21 445	95.9	10.8	23 983	19 093	2 798	67.9	2 517
Kay County	36 514	19 288	61.4	51.2	22 410	5.2	20 876	92.5	12.8	23 983	18 325	2 792	63.7	2 505
Logan County	22 180	11 548	60.4	52.2	13 372	7.0	12 048	92.0	12.7	15 021	10 724	1 541	59.2	1 270
Noble County	8 325	4 362	61.6	50.1	5 106	4.9	4 816	93.8	11.4	5 674	3 252	688	54.1	489
Oklahoma County (pt.)	261 579	139 968	68.7	59.9	178 558	5.5	166 929	93.7	11.6	192 846	147 280	21 594	62.4	17 185
Ozage County (pt.)	6 515	3 287	63.9	52.1	4 159	4.8	3 876	92.2	19.2	4 494	2 766	550	56.2	2 233
Washington County	36 818	19 676	60.5	50.8	22 250	4.7	20 878	92.8	14.2	23 858	18 476	2 856	61.9	2 333
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	26 311	14 261	60.1	50.4	15 795	4.6	14 800	93.0	12.5	16 957	13 086	2 070	63.2	1 658
Bethany city	15 999	8 679	59.9	49.9	10 805	6.2	11 559	93.6	11.7	11 559	8 591	1 028	65.0	881
Edmond city	38 557	20 185	73.1	63.1	28 027	3.9	26 639	93.6	9.6	30 444	23 445	3 823	56.8	2 689

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, or parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		
	Total	Female			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks					Total		Percent in labor force		
District 5—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Garfield city	8 172	4 483	56.1	48.3	4 573	7.7	4 164	90.6	14.3	.1	4 920	3 641	2 638	515	65.0
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	185 838	98 735	68.6	59.9	126 760	5.8	118 201	93.8	11.3	.9	136 301	104 733	79 086	15 266	63.3
Ponca city	19 996	10 786	62.8	52.2	12 562	4.9	11 732	94.0	13.1	.2	13 418	10 209	7 886	1 638	65.5
The Village city	8 184	4 497	68.7	61.4	5 608	3.6	5 308	95.2	11.8	—	6 048	4 749	3 546	796	73.6
Yukon city (pt.)	15 095	8 014	75.8	67.3	11 385	5.0	10 634	96.1	11.2	.3	12 044	9 406	7 414	1 293	65.6
District 6	397 553	207 737	61.4	52.7	240 696	7.5	222 278	92.1	13.6	.7	269 608	194 682	144 985	32 166	61.4
COUNTY															
Alfalfa County	5 200	2 427	52.4	46.2	2 722	2.7	2 641	87.5	9.0	.1	3 456	2 528	1 800	284	64.4
Beaver County	4 525	2 312	64.6	51.6	2 853	2.2	2 853	97.3	12.8	.4	3 442	2 506	1 807	347	58.5
Beckham County	13 964	7 643	58.6	46.4	8 177	7.4	7 482	87.3	13.9	—	9 062	6 420	4 505	1 201	58.9
Blaine County	8 639	4 587	58.4	47.9	5 048	4.3	4 671	89.5	10.1	.1	5 709	4 150	3 243	677	59.1
Caddo County	22 037	11 608	53.8	44.7	11 822	10.1	10 587	90.8	14.6	.2	13 186	8 981	6 779	1 882	56.0
Canadian County (pt.)	24 757	12 157	62.2	56.0	15 342	5.9	14 253	94.0	12.2	—	17 564	13 197	9 817	2 233	64.6
Cherokee County	2 489	1 256	64.8	51.7	1 532	2.9	1 532	85.0	12.3	.1	1 821	1 322	946	171	55.6
Cimarron County	20 529	10 616	64.5	56.3	13 224	4.5	12 151	90.3	11.7	—	15 066	10 265	7 384	1 497	57.9
Custer County	4 260	2 226	53.9	42.1	2 695	5.0	2 134	89.4	10.6	.4	2 698	1 817	1 249	274	67.3
Dewey County	3 475	1 835	60.1	47.1	2 088	2.8	2 012	89.3	13.9	—	2 333	1 690	1 239	200	60.0
Ellis County	43 510	23 010	62.7	52.5	26 043	6.3	25 222	91.9	11.6	.4	29 762	22 158	16 889	3 513	59.9
Garfield County	4 425	2 334	55.9	43.4	2 473	3.6	2 364	84.9	9.7	—	2 940	2 111	1 601	341	55.4
Grant County	5 430	2 618	44.3	40.9	2 389	6.9	2 182	90.7	11.3	—	3 214	1 993	1 410	266	63.5
Greer County	2 889	1 529	49.8	37.5	1 436	11.8	1 257	88.9	9.8	.7	1 591	1 013	763	188	54.8
Harmon County	3 154	1 607	61.8	47.0	1 948	3.0	1 869	91.5	14.0	—	2 189	1 605	1 175	207	66.2
Harper County	9 831	5 213	63.4	51.3	6 226	4.2	5 870	91.1	9.6	—	6 854	5 333	4 160	862	61.3
Jefferson County	8 775	4 739	53.7	45.5	4 665	7.4	4 308	94.5	19.4	.5	5 217	3 697	2 655	648	56.9
Kiowa County	6 103	3 271	59.1	47.8	3 596	4.6	3 413	89.4	10.1	—	4 099	3 034	2 149	458	55.5
LeFlore County	157 925	83 234	63.8	56.4	98 591	9.8	89 021	93.2	15.4	1.3	107 362	77 911	58 485	13 325	63.3
McClain County (pt.)	3 131	1 607	51.1	47.7	1 851	2.2	1 792	88.4	8.8	1.8	2 035	1 518	1 191	232	50.0
Roger Mills County	12 304	6 991	60.0	54.7	8 116	4.2	7 701	89.7	11.9	.2	9 011	6 604	5 004	941	57.5
Texas County	16 666	8 566	57.6	49.8	4 994	5.8	4 661	90.9	13.6	.1	5 733	4 056	2 991	632	58.1
Washington County	7 367	3 925	58.6	48.4	4 312	4.9	4 057	89.9	11.2	—	5 138	3 383	2 382	417	63.3
Woods County	14 168	7 180	61.9	52.8	8 764	4.5	8 209	94.2	15.1	.2	10 086	7 390	5 341	1 170	59.2
Woodward County															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Del City city	18 164	9 638	65.5	56.7	11 498	8.1	10 715	95.7	13.5	.6	12 623	9 392	7 344	1 532	61.8
Elk City city	7 546	4 150	59.3	47.0	4 466	8.3	4 050	94.4	15.8	—	4 855	3 409	2 330	768	59.1
El Reno city	35 039	18 622	62.0	52.1	6 305	7.9	5 724	93.6	12.8	.1	7 720	5 469	3 776	928	62.4
End city	35 039	18 622	62.0	52.1	20 536	7.0	19 961	92.9	11.6	.5	23 701	17 596	13 379	2 846	60.5
Midwest City city (pt.)	7 750	4 074	71.3	63.9	5 110	9.8	4 944	95.2	14.7	.1	5 776	4 219	3 313	862	64.6
Mustang city	4 422	3 809	75.5	66.2	5 594	4.4	5 278	97.5	11.2	—	5 896	4 730	3 813	852	70.5
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	121 229	63 962	63.0	55.7	75 154	10.3	66 986	92.4	15.8	1.6	81 672	58 734	43 473	10 033	62.3
Weatherford city	7 975	4 154	67.3	59.8	5 363	6.7	4 956	90.1	11.0	—	6 499	4 000	2 597	687	63.3
Weatherford city	9 058	4 827	64.1	53.1	5 810	4.5	5 440	94.7	17.9	.1	6 416	4 783	3 428	873	57.3
Woodward city (pt.)	117	69	41.0	11.6	48	—	43	100.0	—	—	63	48	32	8	100.0

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	1 922 511	10.2	5.0	4.5	2.5	3.1	397 039	21.5	17.2	12.5	40.7	77.6	20.6	75.2
District 1 -----	338 185	8.0	3.5	4.0	2.1	2.9	56 197	19.7	15.7	11.1	46.3	80.4	26.4	78.7
COUNTY														
Tulso County -----	324 620	8.1	3.5	4.0	2.1	2.9	54 866	19.8	15.8	11.2	46.3	80.4	26.6	78.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	13 565	6.5	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.9	1 331	16.8	14.1	7.7	45.7	81.3	21.5	80.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	36 281	6.0	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.8	2 834	21.3	17.6	12.1	55.2	82.3	34.6	81.4
Owosso city (pt.) -----	6 838	6.7	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.4	775	26.6	21.9	12.4	60.0	80.6	16.0	79.9
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	9 241	7.8	3.2	3.3	1.8	2.4	1 585	29.9	22.5	16.0	50.5	81.4	25.3	80.0
Tulso city (pt.) -----	234 762	8.2	3.6	4.2	2.1	3.1	43 468	18.9	15.0	10.8	46.0	80.3	27.0	78.5
District 2 -----	314 328	12.5	7.0	5.5	3.2	3.6	74 308	24.1	19.0	14.2	34.7	74.8	18.6	71.5
COUNTY														
Adoir County -----	10 904	13.4	9.1	7.2	3.8	5.0	2 355	31.3	26.0	18.3	26.3	74.3	13.1	70.0
Cherokee County -----	21 127	14.1	7.0	6.2	4.2	4.0	4 391	25.3	21.1	13.2	39.1	71.8	23.7	69.1
Craig County -----	8 264	15.4	8.0	7.6	5.5	3.8	2 397	26.4	21.3	16.2	36.6	77.6	31.4	73.6
Creek County -----	37 609	10.5	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.9	7 379	22.8	17.0	13.8	39.3	76.8	19.6	74.3
Delowore County -----	16 194	14.7	8.6	5.6	3.5	3.8	5 344	22.6	17.7	12.8	34.9	73.0	16.4	69.3
Haskell County -----	6 427	15.4	10.7	6.5	3.6	4.4	1 937	26.1	21.8	13.1	18.9	69.0	8.3	63.2
McIntosh County -----	9 686	18.1	11.0	7.6	4.4	5.4	3 435	23.3	16.4	14.5	29.5	70.5	14.8	65.3
Moyes County -----	19 983	10.7	6.3	4.9	2.8	3.5	5 038	23.2	18.5	15.1	30.8	73.4	12.3	70.5
Muskogee County -----	38 954	13.4	7.5	6.1	3.5	4.3	10 101	22.1	17.0	13.0	36.0	75.3	23.4	71.7
Nowoto County -----	5 803	10.4	4.8	3.3	1.2	2.4	1 812	31.1	23.7	19.5	34.0	75.4	10.1	71.8
Okfuskee County -----	6 149	13.3	8.1	6.4	3.6	3.8	1 917	29.3	21.6	19.7	32.0	71.3	16.3	67.9
Okmulgee County -----	21 228	14.3	8.2	6.8	3.6	4.5	5 897	27.8	22.1	16.5	30.9	72.0	17.6	67.9
Osage County (pt.) -----	19 285	11.6	5.9	4.5	2.9	2.8	4 320	19.8	15.2	11.6	39.4	76.5	15.9	73.9
Ottowo County -----	18 366	11.8	7.0	4.4	2.8	3.0	5 237	22.0	18.7	11.4	31.3	72.7	12.9	69.4
Pownee County (pt.) -----	1 217	8.5	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.6	187	20.3	16.0	11.8	57.7	77.0	—	76.3
Rogers County -----	35 556	8.8	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.2	5 208	21.5	17.4	11.9	42.0	77.7	16.3	75.9
Sequoyoh County -----	20 699	14.7	9.1	6.5	4.2	4.4	4 202	26.7	21.8	16.4	32.4	75.9	18.3	71.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	16 877	11.5	6.3	5.8	2.7	4.3	3 151	24.3	18.5	14.9	34.1	77.2	23.2	73.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	695	5.0	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.0	37	—	—	—	31.4	74.1	—	73.7
Claremore city -----	8 015	9.7	5.0	4.1	3.1	2.4	1 770	20.3	15.1	11.5	34.8	79.5	20.2	77.0
Miami city -----	7 846	9.3	5.1	3.8	2.2	3.0	2 556	20.6	16.2	11.9	37.2	70.6	7.1	68.8
Muskogee city -----	21 213	13.2	7.7	6.1	3.5	4.4	6 538	21.7	16.6	12.3	34.8	76.5	26.9	72.6
Okmulgee city -----	7 606	15.1	8.2	7.4	4.4	4.5	2 335	27.3	20.4	17.6	30.8	71.1	21.6	67.1
Owosso city (pt.) -----	55	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	87.3	—	87.3
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	280	9.3	2.5	2.1	—	2.1	13	—	—	—	73.1	65.0	—	65.7
Sopulpo city -----	10 987	9.9	5.0	5.1	2.8	3.4	2 585	24.1	17.0	14.9	38.6	78.6	18.2	76.3
Tohlequoh city -----	6 649	13.0	5.5	3.5	2.5	2.1	1 330	31.1	23.5	17.4	47.7	70.8	27.2	68.8
Tulso city (pt.) -----	3 436	13.9	7.1	5.7	2.9	3.8	722	17.7	14.3	7.3	33.2	79.8	16.8	75.1
District 3 -----	314 402	12.6	7.2	5.2	3.2	3.5	78 610	25.8	21.1	15.0	33.2	73.7	15.0	70.4
COUNTY														
Atoko County -----	6 916	14.8	9.1	5.7	3.4	3.9	1 826	25.1	21.4	13.7	32.0	73.0	9.3	69.0
Bryon County -----	19 402	13.2	7.8	5.4	3.6	3.1	5 087	24.7	20.0	13.9	33.7	73.9	18.4	70.5
Corter County -----	25 233	11.1	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.2	6 393	23.1	18.6	13.6	35.7	76.2	15.6	73.4
Choctow County -----	8 570	15.0	10.2	7.0	4.3	5.1	2 704	29.3	25.0	17.7	24.4	70.4	9.8	65.9
Cool County -----	3 323	18.0	10.7	6.8	4.9	4.5	1 021	24.8	19.7	15.9	29.9	74.2	11.7	69.0
Hughes County -----	7 177	15.4	9.8	7.8	4.2	5.3	2 710	22.6	20.1	13.1	25.7	73.7	15.8	68.5
Johnston County -----	5 857	19.7	11.3	6.0	4.1	3.7	1 680	26.5	22.2	14.4	32.4	72.3	13.8	66.6
Latimer County -----	6 013	16.5	10.5	7.7	5.6	4.7	1 554	27.1	22.7	15.4	28.0	69.5	5.9	66.0
Le Flore County -----	25 687	14.3	9.1	6.4	4.1	4.6	6 050	33.1	28.6	18.4	29.0	74.2	15.4	70.0
Lincoln County -----	17 408	11.5	5.9	4.5	2.7	2.8	4 199	22.0	18.3	13.6	38.7	74.0	12.1	71.6
Love County -----	4 602	10.6	4.7	5.0	2.4	3.6	1 302	23.4	19.4	13.7	46.9	75.2	35.1	73.1
McCurtoin County -----	19 769	15.7	9.9	6.5	4.1	4.2	4 399	33.8	28.5	22.2	29.5	73.0	11.6	68.5
Marshall County -----	6 087	14.2	7.7	4.7	2.7	2.9	2 303	23.3	17.8	13.2	32.6	71.9	16.5	67.7
Murray County -----	6 897	12.6	6.9	6.5	3.6	4.3	2 028	28.0	20.0	17.7	33.0	77.4	23.5	73.6
Pownee County (pt.) -----	8 086	12.2	6.4	4.6	3.2	2.9	2 255	22.2	17.7	12.1	41.7	76.9	21.5	74.3
Poyne County -----	42 667	6.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.5	6 333	18.9	14.3	11.2	45.9	69.8	20.1	68.8
Pittsburg County -----	23 367	15.0	9.0	5.4	3.8	3.4	6 913	26.1	21.9	14.5	30.4	73.8	18.0	69.3
Pontotoc County -----	20 651	10.7	5.9	5.4	2.9	3.7	5 355	29.6	24.4	16.8	35.4	76.6	17.9	73.9
Pottawatomie County -----	35 939	11.8	6.3	4.4	2.7	3.1	7 977	25.0	19.8	14.1	37.6	75.2	12.7	72.4
Pushmataho County -----	6 374	19.3	12.7	9.6	5.7	6.3	1 993	30.7	24.3	19.8	26.8	74.5	13.5	68.5
Seminole County -----	14 377	14.5	9.0	6.2	3.7	4.4	4 528	23.2	19.2	13.6	25.6	73.1	10.6	68.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ado city -----	9 509	11.1	6.4	6.5	3.2	4.8	3 037	33.2	26.5	18.6	33.9	77.3	14.8	74.4
Ardmore city -----	13 013	11.0	6.2	5.5	3.2	3.6	3 914	22.2	18.0	13.8	36.7	77.6	17.0	74.9
Durant city -----	7 625	12.0	7.5	5.8	3.9	3.3	2 171	25.9	20.0	16.1	31.8	75.7	21.5	72.4
McAlester city -----	8 731	16.0	9.4	6.7	4.4	4.5	3 037	26.0	21.4	14.7	34.7	78.6	27.4	73.6
Oklohomia City city (pt.) -----	34	38.2	38.2	—	—	—	29	100.0	27.6	72.4	—	—	—	44.1
Shownee city -----	15 436	11.8	6.4	4.8	2.7	3.6	4 346	24.6	19.7	13.9	37.6	74.6	15.8	71.8
Stillwater city -----	27 773	4.5	1.6	1.7	—	1.4	2 750	20.0	15.3	12.1	55.1	65.8	31.8	65.5
District 4 -----	313 872	9.7	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.8	53 134	21.4	16.5	12.5	44.0	77.0	19.8	75.0
COUNTY														
Cleveland County -----	117 351	7.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.1	10 861	18.9	14.9	10.3	50.7	79.7	25.4	78.3
Comanche County -----	57 960	10.1	4.5	5.2	2.5	3.9	8 979	21.2	16.5	12.1	44.2	73.6		

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Tillman County	5 643	12.1	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.7	1 989	22.9	16.4	13.9	38.2	75.9	16.4	72.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	10 679	11.3	5.7	4.6	2.4	3.6	2 290	24.9	20.7	16.9	41.1	72.0	20.9	69.7
Chickasha city	8 514	14.1	6.8	6.5	4.3	4.5	2 519	24.0	16.6	14.2	38.4	79.2	19.9	75.9
Ouncan city	12 265	12.5	6.3	5.3	2.5	3.7	4 104	21.5	16.6	13.5	36.9	75.7	12.8	72.4
Fort Sill CDP	1 669	2.3	1.0	3.3	—	3.3	17	—	—	—	18.4	50.2	—	49.4
Lawton city	44 755	10.6	4.5	5.5	2.5	4.3	6 775	20.5	15.8	11.6	45.8	74.0	20.5	72.3
Midwest City city (pt.)	25 270	8.9	4.1	3.7	1.6	2.7	4 709	18.2	14.2	9.7	46.1	80.2	23.7	78.1
Moore city	26 203	8.7	3.3	3.4	1.8	2.5	1 889	22.4	16.5	11.8	53.3	83.3	25.5	81.7
Norman city	56 566	6.9	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	6 015	17.0	13.5	9.3	51.2	76.4	26.8	75.2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	29 602	8.1	3.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	2 071	18.8	14.0	11.7	50.1	81.9	25.5	80.4
District 5	331 702	7.9	3.2	3.5	1.8	2.5	62 954	18.3	14.6	10.4	48.8	80.9	26.7	79.3
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	26 937	5.6	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.6	2 349	17.1	14.8	11.2	57.5	84.1	27.7	83.2
Kay County	28 044	8.9	3.7	3.3	1.6	2.5	7 821	16.9	13.1	9.3	47.1	79.8	24.5	77.7
Logan County	18 250	8.3	3.6	5.6	2.3	4.5	3 364	16.3	13.6	9.9	47.2	73.0	21.6	72.0
Noble County	6 380	9.4	4.4	5.4	2.2	4.7	1 648	22.3	16.7	13.1	46.6	79.2	30.4	77.1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	217 738	7.9	3.1	3.5	1.8	2.4	39 262	19.0	15.3	10.6	49.5	81.9	27.2	80.3
Osage County (pt.)	5 416	10.0	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.1	1 094	24.1	17.8	11.5	44.9	77.9	7.3	75.8
Washington County	28 937	7.6	3.5	3.1	1.7	2.2	7 416	15.3	12.3	9.8	42.1	76.7	30.8	74.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	20 548	7.0	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.2	5 491	15.7	12.3	10.3	45.6	76.3	35.0	74.7
Bethany city	13 208	9.1	4.2	4.5	2.8	3.3	2 218	18.5	14.2	10.1	45.3	83.1	27.3	81.2
Edmond city	34 696	5.2	1.6	2.2	.9	1.7	3 398	17.5	15.3	8.3	58.5	80.7	30.9	80.0
Guthrie city	6 076	9.9	4.9	8.1	3.4	6.5	1 581	17.9	16.1	10.6	42.1	75.7	19.9	74.2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	153 398	8.3	3.3	3.7	2.0	2.6	29 017	19.1	15.2	10.9	49.1	82.7	29.4	80.9
Ponca City city	15 485	7.7	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.4	4 165	17.7	13.0	10.1	52.8	80.8	22.8	79.4
The Village city	6 489	7.9	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1 677	15.0	11.4	8.2	48.0	84.3	15.8	82.6
Yukon city (pt.)	13 324	6.3	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.9	1 435	22.8	19.9	14.4	64.1	84.8	25.8	84.2
District 6	310 022	10.6	5.1	4.8	2.4	3.4	71 836	18.7	15.0	10.9	42.4	78.2	20.9	75.7
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	3 161	6.1	1.8	4.8	1.5	3.9	1 359	11.3	10.9	5.1	53.1	78.5	38.3	77.6
Beaver County	3 512	6.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	.6	949	9.0	8.7	5.3	56.4	78.8	43.5	77.8
Beckham County	10 591	13.3	6.4	6.7	3.4	5.4	3 075	22.9	16.4	16.4	43.2	77.2	14.9	74.7
Blaine County	6 374	8.5	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.6	1 999	12.5	10.2	7.4	38.7	77.6	8.9	75.6
Caddo County	16 841	11.3	6.6	3.3	2.3	1.9	4 593	19.1	17.1	9.2	31.2	72.0	9.7	68.7
Canadian County (pt.)	19 573	8.3	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.3	3 136	20.5	16.8	11.8	42.3	79.8	17.6	78.0
Cimarron County	1 853	10.2	3.7	1.3	1.1	.7	596	13.4	11.6	5.4	57.1	79.9	30.0	78.1
Custer County	16 814	8.2	3.7	3.2	1.5	2.5	3 114	13.8	10.8	9.2	45.3	78.1	11.4	76.4
Owsey County	3 054	11.3	5.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	1 115	11.9	10.4	4.8	37.5	72.7	14.3	69.5
Ellis County	2 445	8.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	964	13.7	13.6	4.4	52.1	80.5	34.2	78.7
Garfield County	32 814	8.7	4.1	4.4	2.1	3.2	8 369	17.9	14.4	10.6	42.1	79.1	16.2	77.1
Grant County	3 128	8.5	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	1 193	12.9	12.2	7.2	49.2	75.4	23.1	74.1
Greer County	3 097	12.5	6.3	5.0	2.7	3.3	1 486	21.3	16.2	11.8	39.8	78.6	19.3	75.2
Harmon County	1 935	17.3	11.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	617	23.7	22.4	11.4	34.9	71.8	—	66.8
Harper County	2 301	10.1	3.5	5.7	2.3	4.8	772	16.1	13.0	7.6	57.1	79.7	27.8	78.6
Kingfisher County	7 722	7.3	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.2	1 916	14.6	13.7	6.3	37.3	79.7	9.3	77.6
Kiowa County	6 187	14.5	7.4	4.0	2.8	2.1	2 318	13.4	11.9	6.9	39.2	75.8	28.4	71.8
Major County	4 540	12.4	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	1 444	11.1	9.6	6.3	45.4	78.0	9.0	75.1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	128 793	12.0	5.9	6.3	3.0	4.7	23 557	23.5	18.0	14.1	41.6	78.8	24.6	75.8
Roger Mills County	2 363	7.2	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	739	15.0	14.9	7.4	60.6	73.0	17.1	72.9
Texas County	10 179	7.7	3.3	3.1	1.3	2.5	2 049	13.7	9.9	9.3	49.1	78.6	31.6	76.9
Washita County	6 383	9.7	4.7	5.1	1.9	3.9	2 048	17.6	12.6	10.0	43.5	76.2	13.1	74.2
Woods County	5 231	9.1	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.6	1 886	12.4	10.7	6.8	40.8	80.0	16.4	77.9
Woodward County	11 131	11.9	4.3	3.2	1.9	1.9	2 342	16.3	12.2	12.5	54.4	78.8	21.3	77.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Oel City city	15 015	10.3	5.2	4.7	2.7	3.0	2 684	24.0	17.7	13.7	40.5	78.2	17.6	75.9
Elk City city	5 883	12.0	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.9	1 529	22.2	16.5	15.6	43.6	77.8	15.1	75.8
El Reno city	8 217	9.2	5.3	4.2	2.9	2.6	1 928	22.1	17.6	13.9	31.4	78.3	12.5	75.9
Enid city	25 970	9.3	4.4	4.4	2.3	3.1	6 818	17.7	14.5	10.8	41.1	79.2	16.3	77.1
Midwest City city (pt.)	6 562	10.1	4.2	6.8	2.5	5.0	758	24.7	19.5	15.7	53.3	79.5	37.4	77.8
Mustang city	6 904	7.7	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	426	27.7	22.5	16.7	57.8	82.7	26.7	81.7
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	98 142	12.5	6.2	6.5	3.0	4.9	18 621	23.3	17.9	14.0	41.0	78.9	26.1	75.7
Weatherford city	7 096	5.5	2.0	1.8	.8	1.2	785	18.6	12.4	13.2	52.3	75.1	19.6	74.3
Woodward city	7 367	12.0	4.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	1 518	18.8	13.8	14.6	53.5	79.5	26.2	77.6
Yukon city (pt.)	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.5	—	56.5

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
The State -----	11 893	23 577	28 554	12 470	3 051 515	509 854	16.7	175 340	21.4	119 464	19.9	71 042	17.9	112 652	13.0		
District 1 -----	14 695	27 472	34 105	16 417	513 607	66 703	13.0	23 577	17.5	15 810	16.5	7 214	12.8	14 081	9.9		
COUNTY																	
Tulso County -----	14 742	27 228	33 837	16 446	492 941	64 959	13.2	22 891	17.8	15 356	16.9	7 006	12.8	13 718	10.0		
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	13 564	35 051	39 136	14 381	20 666	1 744	8.4	686	10.7	454	9.2	208	15.6	363	6.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	13 995	37 775	40 360	21 125	56 377	3 721	6.6	1 496	7.9	1 018	7.5	333	11.8	842	5.3		
Owosso city (pt.) -----	12 499	32 994	36 397	15 245	10 881	931	8.6	356	10.2	260	10.7	118	15.2	206	6.5		
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	12 224	27 635	33 190	12 131	14 731	1 254	8.5	435	9.9	312	9.5	293	18.5	286	6.8		
Tulso city (pt.) -----	15 481	25 683	32 619	16 568	352 945	52 820	15.0	18 513	21.6	12 249	20.6	5 345	12.3	11 027	11.5		
District 2 -----	9 914	20 633	24 808	9 138	511 713	100 876	19.7	34 963	24.9	24 353	23.2	15 963	21.5	23 465	15.9		
COUNTY																	
Adair County -----	7 378	16 886	19 714	6 950	18 181	4 846	26.7	1 669	30.4	1 176	28.6	716	30.4	1 115	22.3		
Cherokee County -----	9 446	17 513	21 159	9 622	33 176	9 554	28.8	3 313	36.9	2 206	33.6	1 114	25.4	2 222	24.0		
Craig County -----	9 886	18 986	24 575	9 626	13 358	2 444	18.3	633	20.2	415	17.3	420	17.5	481	12.6		
Creek County -----	10 608	23 795	28 052	9 305	60 132	8 722	14.5	2 907	17.1	2 060	16.2	1 432	19.4	2 042	11.7		
Oelaware County -----	9 572	18 681	21 705	8 899	27 648	4 766	17.2	1 454	21.2	1 012	19.7	890	16.7	1 192	14.1		
Haskell County -----	8 320	15 592	19 191	7 398	10 812	2 930	27.1	912	33.0	671	31.3	598	30.9	742	23.3		
McIntosh County -----	9 403	17 738	20 511	8 649	16 473	3 915	23.8	1 313	34.6	915	31.7	694	20.2	962	19.0		
Moyes County -----	10 049	21 209	24 983	9 840	33 023	6 165	18.7	2 146	24.0	1 550	23.4	962	19.1	1 486	15.3		
Muskogee County -----	9 756	20 407	25 154	9 422	65 247	14 258	21.9	5 358	29.1	3 659	26.6	2 166	21.4	3 260	17.9		
Nowato County -----	9 339	18 274	23 237	8 950	9 753	2 037	20.9	706	29.1	541	28.7	444	24.5	469	16.3		
Okfuskee County -----	8 471	15 738	19 317	7 686	10 716	3 150	29.4	1 088	36.4	812	36.1	579	30.2	761	25.2		
Okmulgee County -----	8 799	17 368	22 383	8 320	35 339	8 487	24.0	3 114	32.2	2 097	29.4	1 315	22.3	1 939	19.4		
Osage County (pt.) -----	10 805	23 671	28 269	9 580	31 871	5 363	16.8	2 005	21.6	1 375	19.7	855	19.8	1 224	13.5		
Ottawa County -----	9 057	17 716	21 599	8 529	29 296	5 903	20.1	1 991	27.4	1 329	24.7	1 020	19.5	1 291	15.0		
Pownee County (pt.) -----	13 273	30 172	31 571	21 375	1 863	245	13.2	98	19.1	63	16.4	15	8.0	64	11.5		
Rogers County -----	12 235	29 389	33 112	13 486	54 481	5 745	10.5	1 882	12.2	1 337	11.7	955	18.3	1 351	8.4		
Sequoyah County -----	9 074	18 441	22 159	6 975	33 439	8 272	24.7	2 975	31.1	2 079	28.7	1 199	28.5	1 936	20.1		
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	10 515	23 398	27 407	10 963	26 905	4 074	15.1	1 399	18.1	1 056	17.9	589	18.7	928	11.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	10 859	32 750	33 469	29 125	1 180	40	3.4	7	1.5	—	—	—	—	16	5.0		
Claremore city -----	11 681	23 483	29 748	13 206	12 823	2 020	15.8	652	18.6	450	18.6	352	19.9	507	13.9		
Miami city -----	9 860	17 278	21 952	9 487	12 103	2 488	20.6	836	29.8	569	27.9	424	16.6	530	15.2		
Muskogee city -----	10 436	19 507	24 733	10 337	36 558	8 214	22.5	3 191	32.4	2 114	29.2	1 192	18.2	1 811	18.0		
Okmulgee city -----	8 202	14 555	19 910	7 995	12 613	4 212	33.4	1 676	48.4	1 060	42.2	565	24.2	903	26.4		
Owosso city (pt.) -----	11 309	33 125	34 375	5 360	73	8	11.0	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—		
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	27 020	60 167	62 302	16 250	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sopulpo city -----	11 783	23 810	29 560	10 019	17 714	2 106	11.9	665	14.0	426	12.3	369	14.3	462	9.0		
Tahlequah city -----	9 884	14 822	20 465	9 249	9 626	3 196	33.2	919	39.6	544	35.2	300	22.6	729	28.5		
Tulso city (pt.) -----	12 415	27 290	32 596	8 246	5 659	948	16.8	340	20.7	187	15.0	152	21.1	200	12.5		
District 3 -----	9 635	18 394	23 106	8 341	503 949	112 954	22.4	36 923	27.7	25 974	26.0	18 891	24.0	25 570	17.8		
COUNTY																	
Atoka County -----	8 308	13 898	17 869	6 245	11 657	3 622	31.1	1 162	35.6	786	31.9	646	35.4	948	27.5		
Bryon County -----	9 082	16 610	21 278	7 568	31 053	7 608	24.5	2 294	29.1	1 671	28.9	1 407	27.7	1 715	19.2		
Carter County -----	11 266	21 800	27 021	9 518	41 968	8 272	19.7	3 001	25.9	2 166	25.0	1 511	23.6	1 898	15.7		
Choctaw County -----	7 548	12 451	16 864	6 300	15 031	4 919	32.7	1 759	42.0	1 229	38.6	878	32.5	1 197	28.0		
Cool County -----	7 695	14 177	18 793	7 459	5 687	1 556	27.4	487	32.5	387	33.9	307	30.1	373	23.3		
Hughes County -----	8 849	15 168	18 793	6 733	12 708	3 415	26.9	1 183	37.3	856	34.9	728	26.9	812	21.2		
Johnston County -----	7 821	15 264	19 363	6 741	9 688	2 759	28.5	964	36.4	635	31.2	406	24.2	652	23.7		
Lotimer County -----	9 427	17 477	19 937	8 849	9 671	2 257	23.3	810	29.7	555	26.3	410	26.4	510	18.0		
Le Flore County -----	8 752	18 832	21 703	8 058	42 027	9 448	22.5	3 341	28.5	2 330	26.7	1 820	30.1	2 289	18.9		
Lincoln County -----	9 952	21 515	26 366	8 426	28 784	5 001	17.4	1 708	21.1	1 253	20.1	917	21.8	1 171	14.0		
Love County -----	9 960	20 320	25 700	9 819	7 680	1 224	15.9	424	21.3	296	19.8	264	20.3	278	12.6		
McCurbin County -----	8 291	16 413	20 081	6 953	32 887	9 937	30.2	3 694	38.5	2 552	35.9	1 538	35.0	2 362	25.3		
Marshall County -----	9 889	16 292	21 299	8 384	10 515	2 193	20.9	624	26.1	412	23.3	459	19.9	587	18.4		
Murray County -----	9 439	18 321	23 299	7 880	11 625	2 532	21.8	906	29.9	669	28.3	523	25.8	524	15.7		
Pownee County (pt.) -----	10 027	20 279	24 723	8 960	13 586	2 429	17.9	784	21.5	599	22.0	408	18.1	568	14.3		
Poyne County -----	10 907	19 591	28 846	10 074	55 574	12 044	21.7	2 373	18.6	1 546	16.8	862	13.7	1 818	12.6		
Pittsburg County -----	9 832	18 906	23 292	9 104	38 895	7 624	19.6	2 397	24.7	1 705	23.0	1 429	20.7	1 821	15.8		
Pontotoc County -----	10 005	17 945	23 122	8 404	32 759	7 124	21.7	2 277	27.2	1 507	24.4	1 292	24.1	1 611	17.1		
Pottawatomie County -----	10 391	21 914	26 809	9 514	56 499	9 759	17.3	3 544	22.8	2 495	21.3	1 494	18.7	2 233	13.3		
Pushmataha County -----	7 426	13 613	16 607	6 380	10 851	3 278	30.2	1 050	38.7	738	36.1	585	29.4	798	25.3		
Seminole County -----	9 044	17 007	21 469	8 038	24 804	5 953	24.0	2 141	32.0	1 587	31.3	1 007	22.2	1 405	19.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Ada city -----	10 491	15 795	23 223	8 394	14 752	3 382	22.9	857	25.7	526	22.2	803	26.4	733	18.3		
Ardmore city -----	12 331	20 463	25 812	10 535	22 269	4 906	22.0	1 853	31.0	1 283	29.2	909	23.2	1 117	17.7		
Durant city -----	9 334	14 316	20 606	7 697	12 024	3 500	29.1	1 064	35								

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number			
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.																	
Jefferson County	8 430	15 553	20 904	7 339	6 826	1 584	23.2	445	26.4	339	26.5	433	31.0	361	18.4		
McCloin County	11 114	25 437	29 263	10 021	22 608	3 213	14.2	960	15.6	696	14.7	584	21.9	774	11.6		
Oklahoma County (pt.)	12 893	28 280	32 117	19 613	51 147	4 842	9.5	1 884	13.4	1 270	12.7	402	7.6	1 054	7.2		
Stephens County	10 839	22 647	27 186	8 672	41 706	7 468	17.9	2 369	21.8	1 585	19.3	1 358	18.8	1 751	14.0		
Tillmon County	8 597	17 799	22 303	8 569	10 104	2 316	22.9	757	27.2	568	27.4	438	22.0	503	17.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Altus city	10 378	22 098	24 840	12 766	20 926	3 827	18.3	1 545	23.7	1 079	24.5	424	18.5	892	15.0		
Chickosho city	10 377	18 357	22 964	10 198	14 360	3 325	23.2	1 225	31.8	823	29.8	447	17.7	778	19.2		
Duncan city	11 906	23 393	28 888	9 592	21 396	3 955	18.5	1 348	24.6	903	22.2	695	16.9	891	14.0		
Fort Sill CDP	8 655	25 156	25 138	27 857	5 192	526	10.1	303	12.8	195	12.4	—	—	106	7.7		
Lawton city	10 772	24 200	26 659	15 580	78 568	12 522	15.9	5 201	22.4	3 432	21.4	895	13.2	3 023	13.4		
Midwest City city (pt.)	13 168	28 298	32 368	19 707	40 864	3 959	9.7	1 562	14.4	1 048	13.5	376	8.0	859	7.3		
Moore city	11 739	32 984	35 162	18 734	40 021	3 822	8.0	1 298	10.1	834	8.7	256	13.6	764	6.7		
Norman city	13 690	25 165	35 332	13 047	74 629	11 221	15.0	2 095	12.0	1 267	10.3	547	9.1	1 587	8.2		
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	14 636	35 296	38 843	23 405	44 515	2 846	6.4	934	7.3	645	7.0	132	6.4	609	4.8		
District 5	15 024	28 348	34 888	16 752	512 487	60 814	11.9	21 033	15.8	13 657	14.3	6 865	10.9	12 719	8.8		
COUNTY																	
Canodion County (pt.)	14 084	37 781	40 846	20 067	40 948	2 071	5.1	670	5.2	469	4.9	276	11.7	429	3.7		
Kay County	12 394	24 295	30 130	11 918	46 998	6 083	12.9	2 082	16.7	1 386	15.4	1 081	13.8	1 303	9.6		
Logan County	10 946	24 050	29 464	11 081	27 443	4 935	18.0	1 659	21.9	1 201	21.1	642	19.1	1 004	13.0		
Noble County	10 969	23 227	29 586	11 237	10 718	1 815	16.9	624	21.1	431	19.6	383	23.2	380	12.3		
Oklahoma County (pt.)	16 055	28 369	35 617	17 825	330 550	39 773	12.0	13 880	16.8	8 737	15.0	3 505	8.9	8 183	8.9		
Osage County (pt.)	12 358	27 067	31 655	10 934	8 517	999	11.7	325	14.5	241	14.0	147	13.4	222	8.6		
Washington County	15 086	28 857	34 803	15 628	47 313	5 138	10.9	1 793	14.4	1 192	12.9	831	11.2	1 198	8.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bartlesville city	16 411	30 366	37 378	16 785	33 715	3 728	11.1	1 363	15.6	924	14.4	537	9.8	880	8.7		
Bethony city	12 390	27 235	32 578	15 895	18 767	1 628	8.7	473	10.6	301	9.3	189	8.5	365	6.6		
Edmond city	17 215	37 644	43 970	16 716	50 904	3 730	7.3	1 069	7.1	622	5.8	239	7.1	758	5.2		
Guthrie city	9 840	20 491	26 743	8 766	9 996	2 364	23.6	710	27.3	491	25.4	304	19.2	397	15.5		
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	15 658	27 296	34 668	18 038	235 407	31 446	13.4	11 280	19.6	7 114	17.9	2 587	8.9	6 373	9.9		
Ponca City city	13 776	26 405	33 145	13 474	25 902	2 782	10.7	992	14.4	619	12.7	472	11.3	593	8.1		
The Village city	14 172	28 097	33 004	19 319	10 324	727	7.0	189	8.2	97	6.9	107	6.4	160	5.2		
Yukon city (pt.)	13 410	34 947	38 779	16 724	20 465	1 396	6.8	425	6.7	286	5.9	228	15.9	286	4.9		
District 6	10 540	21 797	26 418	11 760	508 026	95 340	18.8	34 326	24.6	22 982	22.4	13 459	18.7	20 842	14.7		
COUNTY																	
Alfalfa County	9 999	18 407	24 139	9 420	5 720	953	16.7	280	21.1	224	22.4	233	17.1	223	12.8		
Beaver County	11 910	27 372	31 279	14 038	5 953	532	8.9	157	9.4	94	7.3	120	12.6	119	6.7		
Beckhom County	10 400	19 154	23 362	8 543	18 461	3 772	20.4	1 281	24.5	911	23.0	731	23.8	874	16.7		
Blaine County	9 787	20 395	23 519	9 930	11 189	2 241	20.0	754	24.1	535	23.3	431	21.6	527	16.3		
Caddo County	8 735	17 857	21 317	8 311	28 919	8 032	27.8	2 887	34.9	1 996	32.9	1 302	28.3	1 818	22.3		
Canadian County (pt.)	11 817	28 816	33 356	12 891	30 944	4 009	13.0	1 613	17.3	992	14.3	496	15.8	889	10.2		
Cimorran County	9 929	19 173	25 551	8 608	3 261	575	17.6	187	21.0	162	23.8	80	13.4	138	14.8		
Custer County	10 461	22 592	27 924	11 367	25 272	4 813	19.0	1 496	21.4	979	19.2	409	13.1	972	14.1		
Dewey County	9 726	18 968	23 496	9 537	5 451	959	17.6	242	16.6	188	16.8	256	23.0	227	14.3		
Ellis County	10 082	20 017	23 333	9 405	4 415	623	14.1	190	16.2	151	16.0	168	17.4	158	11.8		
Gorfield County	11 564	23 243	28 218	12 652	54 809	7 747	14.1	2 509	17.6	1 665	15.8	1 209	14.4	1 774	11.1		
Grant County	11 255	21 659	26 264	11 061	5 574	764	13.7	215	15.2	147	14.3	212	17.8	193	11.5		
Greer County	9 089	17 010	22 069	7 712	5 686	1 328	23.4	336	26.5	256	26.8	468	31.5	308	17.7		
Hormon County	7 817	13 880	17 662	7 749	3 619	1 236	34.2	483	50.5	296	41.3	184	22.5	300	28.1		
Harper County	11 752	22 813	27 363	12 209	3 978	426	10.7	143	14.1	95	12.1	93	12.0	88	7.4		
Kingfisher County	11 141	25 367	29 112	13 256	12 985	1 399	10.8	444	11.7	341	12.2	303	15.8	294	7.9		
Kiowa County	9 213	16 322	20 685	7 982	11 063	3 040	27.5	1 043	35.9	806	36.5	517	22.3	694	21.9		
Major County	10 745	23 568	28 310	10 601	7 917	1 259	15.9	416	19.1	350	20.9	209	14.5	280	12.0		
Oklahoma County (pt.)	10 377	21 953	26 278	13 315	204 729	42 519	20.8	16 622	29.5	10 709	26.6	4 407	18.7	8 956	16.4		
Roger Mills County	9 886	20 106	22 798	9 880	4 111	722	17.6	227	20.1	151	17.5	187	25.3	168	14.0		
Texas County	11 096	23 587	27 864	12 043	16 024	2 143	13.4	723	15.6	465	13.3	355	17.3	474	10.1		
Washito County	9 642	18 385	21 394	10 079	11 146	2 302	20.7	787	26.3	533	23.9	425	20.8	543	16.6		
Woods County	12 261	19 762	28 551	9 295	8 563	1 354	15.8	317	16.1	176	12.0	289	15.3	286	11.8		
Woodward County	11 000	23 796	27 668	12 222	18 237	2 592	14.2	974	18.4	760	18.9	375	16.0	539	10.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Del City city	11 039	25 550	28 830	15 712	23 794	3 538	14.9	1 534	23.8	982	20.5	332	12.4	854	12.4		
Elk City city	10 511	20 277	22 974	9 584	10 265	1 882	18.3	670	21.6	509	22.2	382	25.0	434	15.3		
El Reno city	10 161	22 027	27 605	10 863	13 553	2 841	21.0	1 221	31.6	765	27.1	313	16.2	612	16.1		
Enid city	11 812	22 746	28 090	12 709	43 436	6 214	14.3	2 014	18.4	1 298	16.4	949	13.9	1 395	11.1		
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 852	22 397	24 792	15 407	10 771	1 848	17.2	851	25.2	518	22.7	158	20.8	447	15.0		
Mustang city	12 784	36 512	39 622	16 964	10 350	399	3.9	128	3.7	87	3.3	71	16.7	82	2.8		
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	10 042	20 893	25 362	12 786	155 783	34 785	22.3	13 273	31.2	8 507	28.4	3 796	20.4	7 164	17.6		
Weatherford city	10 462	22 117	31 544	10 692	9 037	1 961	21.7	378	16.3	258	15.2	75	9.6	338	15.0		
Woodword city	11 004	23 296	27 207	12 3													

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													Persons far whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years					
			Total	Total	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Total	Percent unem- ployed			Total	Total	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 1	524 135	6 159	1 886	270	90	15 069	75.7	12.1	19 010	12 832	9.0	9 764	26 640	19.9	6 406	25.2			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	524 135	6 159	1 886	270	90	15 069	75.7	12.1	19 010	12 832	9.0	9 764	26 640	19.9	6 406	25.2			
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)	96 252	1 594	549	117	31	3 433	64.8	6.0	4 436	2 888	15.7	7 396	6 340	24.2	1 684	29.8			
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)	427 883	4 565	1 337	153	59	11 636	78.9	13.9	14 574	9 944	7.1	10 497	20 300	18.6	4 722	23.6			
District 2	524 389	23 296	6 981	851	445	46 718	66.2	9.7	59 641	35 485	11.0	6 676	88 835	28.5	24 934	31.2			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																			
All areas	32 867	1 317	278	19	15	2 691	74.7	8.9	3 193	1 739	10.7	6 695	4 863	27.4	1 437	29.3			
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)	32 867	1 317	278	19	15	2 691	74.7	8.9	3 193	1 739	10.7	6 695	4 863	27.4	1 437	29.3			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	464 465	20 741	6 279	792	419	41 433	65.4	9.9	53 104	31 682	11.1	6 665	79 230	29.0	22 212	31.8			
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)	254 816	14 270	4 529	547	273	28 940	64.6	10.6	37 258	22 325	11.0	6 667	55 581	29.4	15 404	31.5			
Choctaw TJSa, OK (pt.)	10 940	451	148	19	13	863	61.2	3.0	1 086	572	15.6	6 200	1 589	27.9	435	17.7			
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)	196 842	6 001	1 596	226	133	11 557	67.5	8.7	14 679	8 730	11.0	6 682	21 949	27.9	6 348	33.4			
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.)	1 867	19	6	—	—	73	89.0	5.5	81	55	3.6	8 752	111	19.8	25	16.0			
District 3	524 287	15 889	4 752	609	352	30 468	63.5	9.4	39 015	21 884	14.1	6 234	58 221	32.4	16 889	37.9			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	456 790	14 963	4 443	569	338	28 665	62.7	9.0	36 596	20 345	14.4	6 198	54 736	32.5	15 857	38.0			
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)	26 914	734	217	35	18	1 386	62.3	5.1	1 713	1 034	13.2	6 742	2 631	26.8	784	29.5			
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)	126 542	3 657	1 109	112	91	7 064	65.5	10.4	9 026	5 081	12.4	6 456	13 513	32.9	3 864	39.6			
Choctaw TJSa, OK (pt.)	198 413	7 132	2 068	245	118	13 724	62.0	9.3	17 531	9 513	13.2	6 203	26 022	32.0	7 468	37.2			
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.)	10 729	489	130	30	21	1 098	55.5	6.2	1 323	722	18.4	5 376	2 009	38.0	585	45.6			
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.)	3 145	94	32	16	13	143	56.6	2.1	191	114	24.6	5 705	296	23.0	101	26.7			
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.)	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.)	13 546	414	118	16	8	787	72.0	7.0	1 000	592	12.8	6 158	1 497	31.3	438	34.0			
Sac and Fox TJSa, OK	51 092	1 281	415	64	35	2 283	65.5	8.5	3 002	1 800	22.5	6 204	4 500	32.3	1 347	36.4			
Seminole TJSa, OK	22 993	1 007	304	44	34	1 904	55.9	8.0	2 467	1 306	18.5	5 514	3 736	35.7	1 092	42.0			
Creek-Seminole Joint Area TJSa, OK	2 419	154	48	7	—	265	54.7	7.5	327	173	16.8	4 860	512	44.5	174	58.6			
Iowa-Sac and Fox Joint Area TJSa, OK	835	1	2	—	—	11	81.8	—	16	10	—	7 830	20	15.0	4	—			
District 4	524 407	6 061	2 030	244	90	13 082	72.8	14.3	17 396	10 943	12.6	8 282	24 177	22.8	6 367	25.1			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	332 421	4 056	1 383	195	73	8 436	66.0	10.2	11 225	6 361	14.0	7 010	15 676	28.2	4 187	31.1			
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)	34 680	526	179	30	12	1 273	60.3	5.2	1 620	1 005	6.5	8 410	2 047	13.6	490	13.3			
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.)	677	—	—	—	—	25	72.0	—	25	25	—	8 348	25	—	—	—			
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.)	130 971	1 900	721	113	49	3 764	63.5	8.9	4 971	2 847	12.9	7 500	7 065	28.7	1 961	29.9			
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.)	166 093	1 630	483	52	12	3 374	70.8	13.5	4 609	2 484	18.4	6 017	6 539	32.4	1 736	37.4			
District 5	523 729	5 699	1 693	241	77	13 118	74.3	15.3	16 572	10 983	10.9	9 120	23 859	23.8	6 216	25.6			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																			
All areas	8 526	262	64	5	—	624	87.7	12.7	739	500	8.6	9 718	1 088	18.3	304	20.4			
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)	8 526	262	64	5	—	624	87.7	12.7	739	500	8.6	9 718	1 088	18.3	304	20.4			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	121 448	1 907	503	56	12	3 854	73.7	11.7	4 890	3 074	8.8	8 118	7 304	21.3	2 068	23.5			
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)	14 149	159	69	—	—	350	80.6	12.9	453	280	2.5	9 630	635	9.0	160	1.9			
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.)	48 066	986	252	32	—	1 970	69.3	9.7	2 542	1 568	8.9	8 023	3 736	20.3	1 035	24.3			
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.)	30 158	210	33	—	—	557	88.0	17.6	637	478	4.6	11 957	952	9.6	267	8.2			
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.)	992	—	—	—	—	11	100.0	54.5	11	10	—	17 075	11	—	—	—			
Kaw TJSa, OK	13 227	162	23	—	—	348	85.3	19.5	414	279	3.6	8 238	659	15.9	187	13.4			
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.)	2 588	128	39	7	7	231	68.4	4.8	294	144	14.6	3 471	465	56.8	136	57.4			
Tonkawa TJSa, OK	12 268	262	87	17	5	387	61.5	8.3	539	315	21.9	5 556	846	32.9	283	37.5			
District 6	524 638	6 552	1 804	350	158	13 231	65.8	7.9	17 173	10 042	20.0	5 989	25 338	39.9	6 989	44.4			
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA																			
All areas	182 954	3 610	941	161	71	6 304	66.2	7.5	8 212	4 592	22.0	4 944	12 884	49.8	3 866	54.2			
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.)	15 269	169	69	22	—	266	74.4	6.4	380	285	8.4	6 084	590	31.9	200	29.0			
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.)	7 531	121	41	3	3	283	63.6	9.2	345	172	17.4	4 735	557	38.8	157	44.6			
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.)	120 507	1 651	377	88	33	2 711	63.9	6.6	3 551	2 024	20.7	5 041	5 664	46.6	1 701	51.3			
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.)	39 647	1 669	454	48	35	3 044	67.8	8.3	3 936	2 111	25.6	4 763	6 073	55.6	1 808	60.6			

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District							
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 544	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
1, detached	720 807	118 000	121 524	121 183	113 482	124 240	122 378
1, attached	10 170	2 312	876	925	1 481	3 088	1 488
2	1 792	518	219	161	276	357	261
3 or 4	1 529	503	138	133	200	321	234
5 to 9	1 611	564	58	115	125	687	62
10 to 19	692	329	56	51	32	156	68
20 to 49	548	306	-	13	37	177	15
50 or more	267	182	8	18	-	47	12
Mobile home or trailer	78 918	5 263	23 545	19 535	11 791	7 729	11 055
Other	4 965	587	1 146	1 169	689	612	762
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
1, detached	171 831	24 390	26 037	32 544	29 104	26 347	33 409
1, attached	17 837	4 339	1 240	1 705	4 420	3 863	2 270
2	22 049	3 049	3 390	4 305	4 034	3 632	3 639
3 or 4	30 435	7 487	3 718	3 479	5 042	6 256	4 453
5 to 9	39 130	10 038	2 763	3 398	7 532	9 526	5 873
10 to 19	37 356	14 496	2 205	2 890	5 095	8 339	4 331
20 to 49	22 210	8 450	1 356	1 760	2 700	5 039	2 905
50 or more	19 731	6 711	798	1 007	2 590	5 752	2 873
Mobile home or trailer	19 592	1 173	6 324	4 695	2 884	1 771	2 745
Other	4 665	853	648	643	687	1 030	804
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
1989 to March 1990	12 114	1 984	3 223	2 320	1 736	1 673	1 178
1985 to 1988	86 324	14 290	17 214	15 726	16 492	15 096	7 506
1980 to 1984	212 820	35 506	34 825	35 254	36 638	40 450	30 147
1970 to 1979	356 828	60 252	68 189	63 445	57 463	56 448	51 031
1960 to 1969	236 731	41 850	35 396	34 904	37 083	40 328	47 170
1950 to 1959	203 335	40 030	26 131	29 372	33 114	37 659	37 029
1940 to 1949	124 600	19 972	18 394	19 979	17 577	23 017	25 661
1939 or earlier	173 747	21 502	30 449	32 850	18 330	26 848	43 768
Median	1969	1969	1971	1970	1971	1968	1963
BEDROOMS							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
No bedroom	16 936	3 839	2 380	2 409	2 310	3 010	2 988
1 bedroom	163 743	38 936	20 856	21 988	22 295	31 689	27 979
2 bedrooms	460 890	64 168	84 591	85 002	66 909	77 063	83 157
3 bedrooms	637 982	103 531	107 282	106 295	107 782	102 452	110 640
4 bedrooms	111 604	21 944	16 160	15 931	17 214	24 372	15 983
5 or more bedrooms	15 344	2 968	2 552	2 225	1 923	2 933	2 743
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 544	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
No bedroom	1 640	179	356	487	1 168	204	246
1 bedroom	21 259	2 542	4 906	4 876	2 755	2 871	3 309
2 bedrooms	216 425	25 588	45 941	43 849	29 321	32 439	39 287
3 bedrooms	476 743	78 171	81 189	79 618	80 310	78 339	79 116
4 bedrooms	92 622	19 411	13 179	12 738	13 898	21 105	12 291
5 or more bedrooms	12 610	2 673	1 999	1 735	1 661	2 456	2 086
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
No bedroom	10 488	2 927	947	1 048	1 620	2 208	1 738
1 bedroom	101 702	29 341	10 306	11 362	14 548	21 001	15 144
2 bedrooms	155 488	28 561	20 678	25 468	25 993	30 099	24 689
3 bedrooms	103 311	18 162	14 591	16 136	19 279	15 991	19 152
4 bedrooms	12 243	1 785	1 618	2 131	2 518	1 974	2 217
5 or more bedrooms	1 604	210	339	281	130	282	362

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLUMBING FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
Complete plumbing facilities	1 392 742	234 464	229 991	230 200	217 028	240 301	240 758
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13 757	922	3 830	3 650	1 405	1 218	2 732
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
Complete plumbing facilities	816 661	128 257	146 157	141 660	127 664	137 116	135 807
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 638	307	1 413	1 643	449	298	528
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
Complete plumbing facilities	382 329	80 767	47 772	55 674	63 894	71 301	62 921
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 507	219	707	752	194	254	381
SOURCE OF WATER							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
Public system or private company	1 223 121	232 904	193 483	184 045	184 879	220 915	206 895
Individual drilled well	163 916	1 991	34 679	43 699	30 878	18 883	33 786
Individual dug well	13 158	313	2 648	4 306	2 319	1 405	2 167
Some other source	6 304	178	3 011	1 800	357	316	642
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
Public sewer	1 028 594	212 934	115 727	129 690	169 784	207 913	192 546
Septic tank or cesspool	367 197	22 136	115 140	100 611	47 468	32 654	49 188
Other means	10 708	316	2 954	3 549	1 181	952	1 756
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 406 499	235 386	233 821	233 850	218 433	241 519	243 490
Complete kitchen facilities	1 387 434	233 729	229 532	229 867	216 273	239 289	238 744
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	19 065	1 657	4 289	3 983	2 160	2 230	4 746
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Occupied housing units	1 206 135	209 550	196 049	199 729	192 201	208 969	199 637
Utility gas	776 236	158 836	103 228	101 633	120 724	150 742	141 073
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	120 549	3 411	33 955	36 668	17 929	9 732	18 854
Electricity	247 777	45 659	32 793	39 387	48 255	45 909	35 774
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 010	41	205	176	261	142	185
Coal or coke	53	—	2	37	—	—	14
Wood	56 759	1 162	24 845	21 076	4 642	2 017	3 017
Solar energy	433	58	112	43	116	51	53
Other fuel	2 472	238	774	550	192	240	478
No fuel used	846	145	135	159	82	136	189
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Occupied housing units	1 206 135	209 550	196 049	199 729	192 201	208 969	199 637
Telephone in unit	1 099 754	196 395	172 841	174 133	178 178	196 645	181 562
No telephone in unit	106 381	13 155	23 208	25 596	14 023	12 324	18 075
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
None	35 833	4 270	8 320	8 761	4 435	3 866	6 181
1	222 159	35 017	38 549	41 152	32 385	36 549	38 507
2	370 888	62 186	63 348	60 286	60 107	65 860	59 101
3 or more	192 419	27 091	37 353	33 104	31 186	31 139	32 546
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
None	55 200	11 375	8 389	9 457	7 205	8 101	10 673
1	191 786	42 675	23 280	26 587	31 818	37 369	30 057
2	112 350	22 527	13 271	16 110	20 913	21 594	17 935
3 or more	25 500	4 409	3 539	4 272	4 152	4 491	4 637
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 638	307	1 413	1 643	449	298	528
1.00 or less	4 249	275	1 310	1 491	423	284	466
1.01 or more	389	32	103	152	26	14	62
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 507	219	707	752	194	254	381
1.00 or less	2 250	164	622	688	187	235	354
1.01 or more	257	55	85	64	7	19	27
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units	286 609	40 621	53 966	56 893	37 652	44 886	52 591
Owner-occupied housing units	236 996	31 336	44 760	47 588	32 053	36 760	44 499
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 396	160	718	867	197	151	303
No telephone in unit	10 879	779	2 988	3 367	1 258	846	1 641
No vehicle available	46 050	6 944	9 494	10 284	5 372	5 973	7 983

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units	1 206 135	209 550	196 049	199 729	192 201	208 969	199 637
PERSONS IN UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
1 person	175 305	26 475	30 020	32 398	24 800	29 521	32 091
2 persons	304 820	47 552	55 325	53 361	45 794	51 527	51 261
3 persons	138 643	22 710	24 742	23 260	23 617	23 178	21 136
4 persons	129 002	20 841	23 057	21 762	22 219	21 720	19 403
5 persons	51 206	7 602	9 767	8 814	8 331	8 159	8 533
6 persons	15 238	2 332	3 028	2 441	2 373	2 332	2 732
7 or more persons	7 085	1 052	1 631	1 267	979	977	1 179
Median	2.27	2.30	2.29	2.24	2.36	2.26	2.20
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
1 person	134 675	33 069	14 961	18 274	19 172	28 202	20 997
2 persons	98 313	20 962	11 772	14 491	17 353	19 174	14 561
3 persons	64 641	12 304	9 078	10 288	11 608	10 615	10 748
4 persons	50 595	8 736	7 206	7 673	9 579	8 116	9 285
5 persons	23 112	3 927	3 446	3 555	4 010	3 480	4 694
6 persons	8 979	1 331	1 341	1 509	1 586	1 307	1 905
7 or more persons	4 521	657	675	636	780	661	1 112
Median	2.09	1.85	2.29	2.19	2.24	1.90	2.23
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
1989 to March 1990	75 988	12 664	13 105	12 546	12 779	14 099	10 795
1985 to 1988	181 273	30 129	32 694	30 463	31 330	32 005	24 652
1980 to 1984	152 176	22 182	28 105	27 452	24 768	25 813	23 856
1970 to 1979	214 522	34 132	40 383	38 377	32 159	33 751	35 720
1960 to 1969	101 470	16 289	16 639	16 597	14 811	16 268	20 866
1959 or earlier	95 870	13 168	16 644	17 868	12 266	15 478	20 446
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
1989 to March 1990	206 586	44 195	23 709	29 135	36 797	39 696	33 054
1985 to 1988	125 098	27 609	15 783	17 389	20 416	23 638	20 263
1980 to 1984	27 941	5 102	4 560	5 063	3 698	4 636	4 882
1970 to 1979	17 088	3 076	2 963	3 045	2 080	2 544	3 380
1960 to 1969	4 404	629	711	901	624	558	981
1959 or earlier	3 719	375	753	893	473	483	742
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units	821 299	128 564	147 570	143 303	128 113	137 414	136 335
Under 25 years	13 450	1 502	2 732	2 890	2 169	1 795	2 362
25 to 34 years	121 274	21 420	20 078	18 660	21 558	21 195	18 363
35 to 44 years	168 479	29 578	28 082	25 904	28 580	31 397	24 938
45 to 54 years	143 384	23 680	26 275	23 796	22 742	24 501	22 390
55 to 64 years	137 716	21 048	25 643	24 465	21 011	21 766	23 783
65 to 74 years	132 897	18 721	25 599	25 526	18 608	20 974	23 469
75 years and over	104 099	12 615	19 161	22 062	13 445	15 786	21 030
Renter-occupied housing units	384 836	80 986	48 479	56 426	64 088	71 555	63 302
Under 25 years	62 118	12 353	6 385	10 211	12 946	10 681	9 542
25 to 34 years	129 262	28 713	13 828	16 309	23 407	26 212	20 793
35 to 44 years	77 602	16 865	9 515	10 579	13 084	14 633	12 926
45 to 54 years	40 222	8 468	5 379	5 924	5 793	7 690	6 968
55 to 64 years	26 019	5 302	4 166	4 098	3 259	4 213	4 981
65 to 74 years	23 202	4 521	4 317	4 275	2 728	3 484	3 877
75 years and over	26 411	4 764	4 889	5 030	2 871	4 642	4 215
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Condominium housing units	21 640	7 664	753	936	2 783	7 127	2 377
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	7 267	3 015	83	185	730	2 820	434
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	10 928	3 734	516	541	1 587	3 399	1 151
Vacant condominium housing units	3 445	915	154	210	466	908	792
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 027	44 535	28 956	28 081	35 193	43 969	30 764
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 748	21 938	16 981	15 813	20 442	22 646	18 592
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	370 654	80 431	44 683	52 013	62 302	70 550	60 675
Less than \$100	7 558	1 624	1 749	1 512	722	785	1 166
\$100 to \$199	36 676	4 714	7 808	8 954	4 275	3 448	7 477
\$200 to \$299	84 998	18 033	11 814	13 895	11 863	14 352	15 041
\$300 to \$399	98 675	21 410	10 203	12 358	18 336	20 833	15 535
\$400 to \$499	60 486	14 744	4 961	6 333	12 206	13 504	8 738
\$500 to \$599	30 103	8 534	2 074	2 429	5 608	6 864	4 594
\$600 to \$749	17 757	5 387	873	1 133	3 462	4 770	2 132
\$750 to \$999	6 252	2 121	297	361	1 074	1 913	486
\$1,000 or more	2 752	1 204	95	73	334	914	132
No cash rent	25 397	2 660	4 809	4 965	4 422	3 167	5 374
Median (dollars)	340	366	289	294	364	370	323
Mean (dollars)	364	398	302	307	383	403	339

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	625 647	114 769	93 067	90 549	100 779	117 813	108 670
With a mortgage.....	376 922	80 388	47 892	44 534	66 883	78 128	59 097
Less than \$200.....	10 205	704	2 305	2 949	1 288	954	2 005
\$200 to \$299.....	34 346	4 448	5 381	6 673	5 695	4 436	7 713
\$300 to \$399.....	50 546	8 042	8 151	8 177	7 758	7 973	10 445
\$400 to \$499.....	54 569	10 843	8 075	7 517	8 990	9 509	9 635
\$500 to \$599.....	53 267	10 980	7 246	6 224	9 970	9 974	8 873
\$600 to \$799.....	85 252	20 235	9 205	7 814	17 055	18 608	12 335
\$800 to \$999.....	47 526	12 383	4 571	2 958	9 526	13 055	5 033
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	31 167	9 088	2 392	1 813	5 429	9 955	2 490
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6 386	2 064	433	296	832	2 362	399
\$2,000 or more.....	3 658	1 601	133	113	340	1 302	169
Median (dollars).....	573	647	500	459	597	664	497
Mean (dollars).....	639	731	553	511	639	744	542
Not mortgaged.....	248 725	34 381	45 175	46 015	33 896	39 685	49 573
Less than \$100.....	33 512	2 017	8 293	9 209	3 937	3 327	6 729
\$100 to \$199.....	141 452	17 579	26 467	27 436	19 251	20 863	29 856
\$200 to \$299.....	55 657	10 548	8 424	7 456	8 055	10 810	10 364
\$300 to \$399.....	11 448	2 326	1 375	1 368	1 890	2 712	1 777
\$400 or more.....	6 656	1 911	616	546	763	1 973	847
Median (dollars).....	164	189	150	144	168	181	160
Mean (dollars).....	179	214	161	156	180	204	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	625 647	114 769	93 067	90 549	100 779	117 813	108 670
Less than \$20,000.....	208 473	26 839	39 090	42 556	29 610	28 589	41 789
Less than 20 percent.....	84 413	8 347	17 721	18 520	11 239	11 122	17 464
20 to 24 percent.....	24 745	3 070	4 592	5 479	3 488	3 061	5 055
25 to 29 percent.....	19 571	2 328	3 530	4 148	2 914	2 590	4 061
30 to 34 percent.....	14 899	2 325	2 670	2 867	1 968	2 073	2 996
35 percent or more.....	59 205	9 956	9 635	10 492	9 115	8 859	11 148
Not computed.....	5 640	813	942	1 050	886	884	1 065
Median.....	23.4	28.4	21.5	22.0	24.5	24.5	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	162 178	28 354	24 723	22 872	27 206	28 660	30 363
Less than 20 percent.....	97 137	14 117	16 287	15 917	14 486	16 146	20 184
20 to 24 percent.....	24 097	4 674	3 407	3 311	4 306	4 156	4 243
25 to 29 percent.....	18 389	4 038	2 367	1 881	3 788	3 497	2 818
30 to 34 percent.....	10 586	2 588	1 383	778	2 050	2 239	1 548
35 percent or more.....	11 921	2 924	1 277	979	2 569	2 611	1 561
Not computed.....	48	13	2	6	7	11	9
Median.....	16.7	20.1	15.2	14.4	18.8	17.7	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	117 641	24 072	15 066	13 469	21 672	23 745	19 617
Less than 20 percent.....	81 257	14 881	11 633	10 809	14 108	14 776	15 050
20 to 24 percent.....	21 326	5 193	1 998	1 623	4 505	4 985	3 022
25 to 29 percent.....	9 647	2 616	891	660	1 976	2 436	1 068
30 to 34 percent.....	3 099	812	305	226	622	843	291
35 percent or more.....	2 296	570	229	151	458	702	186
Not computed.....	16	—	10	—	3	3	—
Median.....	14.5	16.2	12.9	12.5	15.4	16.1	13.0
\$50,000 or more.....	137 355	35 504	14 188	11 652	22 291	36 819	16 901
Less than 20 percent.....	116 549	29 214	12 530	10 594	18 879	30 044	15 288
20 to 24 percent.....	13 744	4 128	1 041	692	2 469	4 301	1 113
25 to 29 percent.....	4 394	1 298	360	211	624	1 590	311
30 to 34 percent.....	1 361	444	119	74	177	453	94
35 percent or more.....	1 127	404	88	35	107	417	76
Not computed.....	180	16	50	46	35	14	19
Median.....	11.8	12.1	11.3	11.0	11.8	12.3	11.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	370 654	80 431	44 683	52 013	62 302	70 550	60 675
Less than \$10,000.....	122 699	21 692	19 890	23 717	18 011	17 913	21 476
Less than 20 percent.....	4 350	861	1 001	944	405	381	758
20 to 24 percent.....	5 280	890	1 163	1 171	563	520	973
25 to 29 percent.....	7 334	1 023	1 625	1 824	739	720	1 403
30 to 34 percent.....	7 687	1 164	1 658	1 740	802	830	1 493
35 percent or more.....	80 665	15 183	11 441	14 544	12 961	12 957	13 579
Not computed.....	17 383	2 571	3 002	3 494	2 541	2 505	3 270
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	104 505	22 840	12 035	14 103	18 176	20 132	17 219
Less than 20 percent.....	16 583	2 993	2 561	3 085	2 273	2 554	3 117
20 to 24 percent.....	20 656	4 421	2 413	3 015	3 229	4 007	3 571
25 to 29 percent.....	19 951	4 558	2 176	2 471	3 677	4 037	3 032
30 to 34 percent.....	15 332	3 811	1 497	1 674	2 903	3 292	2 155
35 percent or more.....	25 098	6 347	2 088	2 594	4 770	5 425	3 874
Not computed.....	6 885	710	1 300	1 264	1 324	817	1 470
Median.....	27.9	29.0	25.9	25.6	29.0	28.8	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	92 253	21 963	8 599	9 490	16 945	20 247	15 009
Less than 20 percent.....	50 892	11 890	5 241	5 898	8 628	10 703	8 532
20 to 24 percent.....	21 055	5 348	1 445	1 885	4 221	4 892	3 264
25 to 29 percent.....	9 184	2 462	608	553	1 881	2 308	1 372
30 to 34 percent.....	3 449	982	184	185	722	940	436
35 percent or more.....	2 213	750	58	63	377	741	224
Not computed.....	5 460	531	1 063	906	1 116	663	1 181
Median.....	17.1	18.0	14.4	14.6	18.3	18.3	16.2
\$35,000 or more.....	51 197	13 936	4 159	4 703	9 170	12 258	6 971
Less than 20 percent.....	43 206	11 886	3 517	3 987	7 622	10 314	5 880
20 to 24 percent.....	3 745	1 311	197	203	709	945	380
25 to 29 percent.....	930	296	30	57	155	295	97
30 to 34 percent.....	262	127	22	—	6	94	13
35 percent or more.....	133	24	9	9	7	84	—
Not computed.....	2 921	292	384	447	671	526	601
Median.....	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.4	10.8

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Oklahoma					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units -----	1 029 045	77 928	78 956	9 041	22 526	179 381	17 859
Owner-occupied housing units -----	725 480	36 805	50 399	3 878	10 443	114 459	7 719
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303 565	41 123	28 557	5 163	12 083	64 922	10 140
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	549 014	33 022	36 119	3 497	8 676	101 776	7 267
With a mortgage -----	327 381	21 481	22 186	2 962	6 339	71 423	4 774
Less than \$300 -----	34 213	3 374	6 317	62	946	3 877	902
\$300 to \$499 -----	89 575	6 954	6 994	516	2 043	15 933	1 852
\$500 to \$699 -----	88 752	5 491	4 734	921	1 554	19 671	1 148
\$700 to \$999 -----	76 574	4 444	3 140	843	1 353	19 819	729
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	28 663	1 111	845	456	360	8 572	128
\$1,500 or more -----	9 604	107	156	164	83	3 551	15
Not mortgaged -----	221 633	11 541	13 933	535	2 337	30 353	2 493
Less than \$100 -----	28 536	1 890	2 879	17	357	1 632	248
\$100 to \$199 -----	126 366	6 406	7 802	255	1 423	15 510	1 290
\$200 to \$299 -----	50 301	2 454	2 501	185	413	9 302	786
\$300 to \$399 -----	10 329	499	565	16	118	2 127	132
\$400 or more -----	6 101	292	186	62	26	1 782	37
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	291 597	40 544	27 089	5 152	11 769	64 472	10 074
Less than \$200 -----	31 062	7 158	4 819	411	1 344	4 101	1 836
\$200 to \$299 -----	65 218	8 904	7 549	1 582	3 154	13 838	2 500
\$300 to \$499 -----	126 666	17 227	10 114	2 577	5 053	29 262	4 165
\$500 to \$749 -----	39 833	4 751	2 338	368	1 136	11 962	1 191
\$750 to \$999 -----	5 524	391	229	40	183	1 929	61
\$1,000 or more -----	2 553	95	52	45	17	1 149	15
No cash rent -----	20 741	2 018	1 988	129	882	2 231	306
Median (dollars) -----	362	337	304	340	337	390	326
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units -----	1 029 045	77 928	78 956	9 041	22 526	179 381	17 859
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5 133	997	849	86	171	348	108
No vehicle available -----	64 174	16 941	7 773	828	2 126	10 475	4 257

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.				District 2				District 3		
	Race of Householder—Con.			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	9 275	1 752	3 541	158 760	8 927	27 589	264	1 490	172 338	7 002	
Owner-occupied housing units	5 062	818	1 594	122 235	5 601	19 364	136	927	126 238	4 001	
Renter-occupied housing units	4 213	934	1 947	36 525	3 326	8 225	128	563	46 100	3 001	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	4 480	770	1 448	75 879	4 645	12 328	81	611	78 586	3 102	
With a mortgage	3 138	684	1 174	38 478	2 479	6 789	62	381	37 822	1 360	
Less than \$300	337	9	80	4 952	473	2 240	13	35	6 867	398	
\$300 to \$499	913	71	319	12 909	804	2 476	2	113	13 430	605	
\$500 to \$699	945	209	283	10 718	583	1 283	28	112	9 725	189	
\$700 to \$999	689	216	308	7 229	511	629	—	104	5 743	152	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	216	126	145	2 146	97	140	9	17	1 656	16	
\$1,500 or more	38	53	39	524	11	21	10	—	401	—	
Not mortgaged	1 342	86	274	37 401	2 166	5 539	19	230	40 764	1 742	
Less than \$100	112	—	25	6 362	536	1 381	—	37	7 852	473	
\$100 to \$199	699	30	184	22 082	1 185	3 158	16	148	24 432	994	
\$200 to \$299	408	35	37	7 255	366	795	3	35	6 785	186	
\$300 to \$399	67	—	7	1 151	58	161	—	10	1 237	40	
\$400 or more	56	21	21	551	21	44	—	—	458	49	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4 174	934	1 939	33 524	3 217	7 546	128	535	42 333	2 901	
Less than \$200	315	40	97	6 416	1 146	1 940	35	73	7 828	994	
\$200 to \$299	1 116	348	531	8 766	719	2 189	49	169	11 114	710	
\$300 to \$499	1 917	442	961	11 962	842	2 192	42	179	15 662	830	
\$500 to \$749	631	42	215	2 358	210	377	2	24	3 145	116	
\$750 to \$999	78	30	73	238	24	35	—	—	337	5	
\$1,000 or more	18	22	—	95	—	—	—	—	66	—	
No cash rent	99	10	62	3 689	276	813	—	90	4 181	246	
Median (dollars)	363	333	365	297	245	265	259	288	302	247	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Occupied housing units	9 275	1 752	3 541	158 760	8 927	27 589	264	1 490	172 338	7 002	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	51	13	35	1 418	273	427	—	22	1 850	305	
No vehicle available	677	102	310	11 619	2 322	2 651	32	169	13 895	2 103	

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE								
Occupied housing units	18 812	856	1 914	167 659	11 550	7 849	2 206	5 677
Owner-occupied housing units	12 588	168	939	116 305	4 456	4 931	1 022	2 774
Renter-occupied housing units	6 224	688	975	51 354	7 094	2 918	1 184	2 903
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8 542	130	604	90 807	4 116	3 707	931	2 382
With a mortgage	5 130	95	382	59 323	3 223	2 617	805	1 782
Less than \$300	2 325	4	64	5 942	332	477	22	309
\$300 to \$499	1 565	16	138	14 986	746	589	178	472
\$500 to \$699	804	21	116	17 401	811	654	235	493
\$700 to \$999	326	15	48	15 086	994	726	228	399
\$1,000 to \$1,499	107	34	16	4 819	310	143	117	95
\$1,500 or more	3	5	—	1 089	30	28	25	14
Not mortgaged	3 412	35	222	31 484	893	1 090	126	600
Less than \$100	874	4	30	3 639	90	170	—	75
\$100 to \$199	1 940	25	136	17 714	636	621	66	433
\$200 to \$299	468	6	56	7 655	110	194	45	78
\$300 to \$399	91	—	—	1 760	25	97	8	14
\$400 or more	39	—	—	716	32	8	7	—
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5 714	677	907	49 781	7 019	2 819	1 184	2 829
Less than \$200	1 511	83	195	3 770	716	250	62	245
\$200 to \$299	1 786	124	278	9 453	1 171	621	349	594
\$300 to \$499	1 669	425	295	24 280	3 559	1 401	623	1 325
\$500 to \$749	242	39	66	7 457	962	348	109	342
\$750 to \$999	19	—	8	912	91	46	10	53
\$1,000 or more	—	—	7	282	43	9	—	10
No cash rent	487	6	58	3 627	477	144	31	260
Median (dollars)	262	360	283	381	378	367	353	367
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Occupied housing units	18 812	856	1 914	167 659	11 550	7 849	2 206	5 677
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	240	—	22	522	28	51	16	26
No vehicle available	2 013	129	183	8 590	1 979	571	157	526

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	186 539	9 850	7 862	2 484	4 118	164 368	22 740	7 569	1 479	5 786
Owner-occupied housing units	128 445	2 646	4 431	1 102	1 677	117 798	12 382	4 023	632	2 532
Renter-occupied housing units	58 094	7 204	3 431	1 382	2 441	46 570	10 358	3 546	847	3 254
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	110 108	2 396	3 590	1 018	1 470	91 858	11 496	3 472	567	2 161
With a mortgage	72 539	1 782	2 380	900	1 098	47 796	7 863	2 132	416	1 522
Less than \$300	4 835	120	332	11	135	7 740	1 149	606	3	323
\$300 to \$499	16 034	426	677	148	315	16 283	2 521	774	101	686
\$500 to \$699	18 276	448	625	229	235	12 961	2 312	423	199	315
\$700 to \$999	20 494	522	508	308	318	8 203	1 536	262	76	176
\$1,000 to \$1,499	9 369	257	180	143	75	2 101	303	59	27	12
\$1,500 or more	3 531	9	58	61	20	508	42	8	10	10
Not mortgaged	37 569	614	1 210	118	372	44 062	3 633	1 340	151	639
Less than \$100	3 052	126	140	—	54	5 999	417	202	13	136
\$100 to \$199	19 759	339	662	24	160	26 869	1 962	722	94	362
\$200 to \$299	10 245	110	325	58	117	9 059	896	311	38	90
\$300 to \$399	2 588	32	72	6	41	1 466	212	77	2	46
\$400 or more	1 925	7	11	30	—	669	146	28	4	5
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	57 245	7 151	3 343	1 382	2 396	44 242	10 182	3 493	847	3 163
Less than \$200	3 115	712	258	83	163	5 832	1 754	545	108	571
\$200 to \$299	10 933	1 737	813	445	659	11 114	2 067	1 024	267	923
\$300 to \$499	27 714	3 632	1 605	655	1 222	17 786	4 199	1 330	390	1 071
\$500 to \$749	10 128	794	442	147	240	4 783	1 478	298	29	249
\$750 to \$999	1 769	91	35	—	29	339	119	16	—	20
\$1,000 or more	836	30	25	23	—	125	7	—	—	—
No cash rent	2 750	155	165	29	83	4 263	558	280	53	329
Median (dollars)	395	358	365	345	355	334	347	306	311	292
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	186 539	9 850	7 862	2 484	4 118	164 368	22 740	7 569	1 479	5 786
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	400	78	48	13	20	595	205	32	44	46
No vehicle available	9 035	1 792	719	203	293	10 560	4 488	1 142	205	645

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State -----	1 406 499	22.1	12.4	12.8	9.0	1.5	1.0	87.0	73.1	1.4
District 1 -----	235 386	22.0	9.1	18.2	10.6	3.3	.4	98.9	90.5	.7
COUNTY										
Tulsa County -----	227 834	21.7	9.3	18.6	10.4	3.4	.4	99.1	91.8	.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	7 552	32.4	2.8	5.4	15.7	—	.4	93.5	51.1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	20 035	41.5	1.3	6.7	17.4	1.1	.2	99.6	97.0	.8
Owosso city (pt.) -----	4 186	43.5	2.7	11.2	10.6	.8	—	99.3	97.5	.2
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	6 177	28.0	9.3	12.5	7.7	.2	.3	99.4	96.7	1.2
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	173 842	18.0	10.6	22.3	9.8	4.2	.3	99.7	96.8	.6
District 2 -----	233 821	23.6	13.0	9.9	8.0	.3	1.6	82.7	49.5	1.8
COUNTY										
Adair County -----	7 124	26.5	10.8	8.8	8.5	—	1.8	51.2	29.1	2.1
Cherokee County -----	15 935	28.5	6.2	14.4	6.8	.4	1.3	71.2	37.8	1.5
Craig County -----	6 041	18.7	18.9	9.1	9.2	—	1.6	90.0	55.6	1.4
Creek County -----	25 143	21.7	15.9	8.3	8.7	.1	1.2	80.6	54.5	1.7
Oelaware County -----	16 808	29.7	6.4	10.4	6.6	.7	1.6	47.1	19.8	1.4
Haskell County -----	5 138	23.8	12.5	8.8	6.6	.1	3.5	68.7	31.5	3.0
McIntosh County -----	10 708	27.6	8.7	11.7	5.3	—	3.3	79.7	27.5	3.3
Moyes County -----	15 470	22.2	9.1	9.9	7.2	—	1.4	79.6	42.5	1.4
Muskogee County -----	28 882	19.3	16.7	11.6	7.5	1.0	1.0	95.3	73.7	1.0
Nowato County -----	4 534	17.1	20.6	9.0	8.6	—	2.7	91.7	61.0	1.4
Okfuskee County -----	4 894	19.5	20.8	9.3	9.3	—	3.3	78.7	49.6	6.7
Okmulgee County -----	16 431	17.6	25.3	10.6	7.7	—	1.7	96.4	65.4	2.9
Osage County (pt.) -----	14 153	21.7	18.6	8.7	10.7	.4	1.1	91.3	64.6	1.8
Ottawa County -----	14 064	14.6	19.7	12.3	6.4	.1	.9	84.8	69.0	1.3
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	1 017	31.8	2.0	5.4	7.7	—	10.2	67.1	7.5	10.7
Rogers County -----	21 455	29.3	7.9	7.1	11.3	.1	1.2	95.8	41.4	1.3
Sequoyah County -----	14 314	31.3	4.1	9.2	6.7	1.1	2.3	85.0	43.4	1.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	11 710	27.2	7.4	7.4	8.5	—	2.1	92.9	41.4	2.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	385	57.1	—	.5	19.5	—	—	91.9	62.1	—
Cloremore city -----	5 590	23.3	11.5	13.4	6.5	.3	1.0	100.0	97.1	.8
Miami city -----	6 012	10.1	19.7	13.4	7.1	.2	.4	99.9	97.7	.7
Muskogee city -----	17 674	14.3	19.9	14.8	7.8	1.6	.4	99.7	95.8	.8
Okmulgee city -----	6 313	13.5	32.5	13.4	8.6	—	1.8	99.7	96.4	4.5
Owosso city (pt.) -----	41	63.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	125	37.6	—	7.2	28.8	—	—	100.0	78.4	—
Sapulpa city -----	7 614	13.7	20.9	9.9	9.6	—	.3	98.5	84.0	.9
Tahlequah city -----	4 579	24.1	10.2	22.1	5.5	.2	.1	99.2	92.2	.6
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	2 390	10.8	1.7	10.3	14.6	2.6	—	98.0	93.6	—
District 3 -----	233 850	22.8	14.0	10.4	7.8	.4	1.6	78.7	55.5	1.7
COUNTY										
Atoka County -----	5 110	23.8	10.1	8.7	7.1	—	2.2	72.7	36.1	1.4
Bryan County -----	14 875	24.9	10.5	10.8	7.4	.4	1.6	79.9	54.8	1.4
Carter County -----	19 201	20.5	15.0	9.3	8.6	1.0	.7	86.4	67.5	1.2
Choctaw County -----	6 844	23.7	12.5	7.0	6.4	—	1.8	65.0	51.8	1.4
Cool County -----	2 725	12.6	19.7	11.0	9.5	.3	2.2	85.4	43.2	2.2
Hughes County -----	6 021	14.7	28.2	8.9	7.6	—	2.1	77.7	57.3	1.7
Johnston County -----	4 478	26.4	10.4	9.0	7.9	—	2.4	75.1	48.5	2.8
Latimer County -----	4 303	28.6	12.6	11.3	8.1	—	3.9	89.4	41.8	3.3
Le Flore County -----	18 029	26.7	11.8	9.5	6.7	.1	1.4	87.1	49.6	1.1
Lincoln County -----	12 302	25.7	16.6	7.4	8.8	—	1.4	49.8	42.8	1.6
Love County -----	3 583	24.1	8.0	10.7	6.7	1.7	1.0	72.7	31.6	.8
McCurry County -----	13 828	26.1	7.2	9.6	8.5	—	3.5	65.1	39.0	2.1
Marshall County -----	7 389	29.2	6.4	10.4	6.0	.6	.3	81.6	36.8	.7
Murray County -----	5 742	18.4	14.6	9.2	7.9	.3	.6	90.7	61.5	1.0
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	6 390	20.8	24.1	9.0	8.6	—	2.1	78.5	47.9	2.9
Payne County -----	27 381	21.9	13.9	16.2	8.6	.9	.8	88.6	78.0	1.8
Pittsburg County -----	19 433	20.2	13.6	10.3	7.0	.3	1.7	91.3	58.8	2.1
Pontotoc County -----	15 094	23.9	13.5	10.8	7.7	.9	.8	88.8	60.7	.9
Pottawatomie County -----	24 528	22.1	16.3	10.0	8.4	.4	1.0	66.2	58.8	1.3
Pushmataha County -----	5 190	25.2	11.7	10.8	6.6	—	5.8	65.0	30.5	4.7
Seminole County -----	11 404	17.0	20.9	9.3	6.4	—	1.8	74.1	57.6	3.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ada city -----	7 602	19.1	17.8	17.1	6.1	1.4	.6	99.5	95.1	1.0
Ardmore city -----	10 626	17.4	18.3	11.6	9.0	1.8	.3	98.5	92.5	1.3
Durant city -----	5 996	17.2	14.2	16.4	6.3	.3	.7	97.8	93.1	.5
McAlester city -----	7 242	12.1	18.0	10.7	7.8	.5	.1	99.9	97.2	1.4
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	38	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shownee city -----	11 784	13.5	24.2	14.5	8.2	.8	.6	95.3	92.4	.8
Stillwater city -----	15 771	20.6	6.9	21.7	8.4	1.5	.2	99.3	97.2	.5
District 4 -----	218 433	25.1	8.4	11.3	8.8	1.3	.6	84.6	77.7	1.0
COUNTY										
Cleveland County -----	71 038	35.6	3.9	12.9	10.2	2.4	.2	84.6	83.8	.4
Comanche County -----	43 589	19.9	7.3	14.2	9.0	.8	.9	96.8	89.5	1.2
Cotton County -----	3 152	11.4	24.3	8.1	7.8	—	3.3	86.3	70.3	3.5
Garvin County -----	11 932	17.5	13.9	7.8	6.1	—	1.0	80.7	62.3	1.5
Grody County -----	17 788	25.1	15.7	8.2	7.8	.3	.8	65.0	53.0	1.8
Jackson County -----	12 125	14.9	14.1	10.9	8.7	.7	.7	94.5	86.8	1.1
Jefferson County -----	3 522	12.3	21.8	11.6	7.2	—	1.5	85.3	72.7	2.1
McClain County -----	9 300	28.4	9.5	4.7	8.8	—	1.1	60.1	40.2	1.3
Oklahoma County (pt.) -----	21 608	24.0	1.1	11.9	8.5	2.0	.2	84.7	83.0	.6
Stephens County -----	19 675	18.1	12.2	8.2	6.7	.9	.9	81.7	68.7	1.2

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY—Con.										
Tillman County	4 704	7.0	25.3	6.1	6.9	—	.6	90.8	82.8	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Altus city	9 133	12.9	10.6	12.7	8.7	.9	.7	99.9	99.3	1.0
Chickasha city	7 054	17.1	20.8	12.3	6.5	.7	.1	97.5	96.0	1.5
Ownton city	10 401	13.2	13.3	10.2	6.1	1.6	.5	97.0	93.5	1.0
Fort Sill CDP	1 372	8.1	25.5	2.9	28.4	—	—	99.1	97.3	—
Lawton city	34 622	18.7	5.6	16.3	8.2	1.0	.8	99.8	99.2	1.3
Midwest City city (pt.)	17 906	20.9	.6	13.6	7.1	2.3	.2	93.4	92.1	.7
Moore city	14 824	29.1	.8	5.1	9.4	.2	.3	97.8	97.4	.5
Norman city	35 650	29.2	6.1	18.5	10.5	3.8	.2	89.0	88.6	.4
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	17 447	52.9	1.8	9.1	12.6	1.8	.2	71.0	69.2	.3
District 5	241 519	23.7	11.1	14.4	11.3	3.0	.5	91.5	86.1	.9
COUNTY										
Canadian County (pt.)	15 236	41.5	2.6	7.4	12.2	1.3	—	91.5	83.7	.3
Kay County	22 456	12.7	26.0	10.6	9.5	.8	1.0	93.9	85.2	2.1
Logan County	12 277	25.2	20.1	8.1	11.9	.1	1.0	96.9	43.4	1.8
Noble County	4 894	18.5	25.2	6.4	9.1	—	.7	86.7	66.4	1.0
Oklahoma County (pt.)	160 906	24.4	8.4	17.2	11.2	3.9	.4	93.5	92.3	.7
Osage County (pt.)	4 043	25.9	11.3	3.6	9.3	—	2.0	69.6	15.0	1.9
Washington County	21 707	17.2	13.3	9.4	14.1	1.9	.6	98.4	84.6	1.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bartlesville city	15 906	15.2	13.3	10.6	15.5	2.6	.3	99.8	98.8	.8
Bethany city	8 869	6.0	4.0	13.7	8.1	.6	.1	97.4	97.0	.2
Edmond city	20 598	42.2	2.4	11.3	20.3	3.0	.2	88.7	87.7	.2
Guthrie city	4 502	10.2	32.0	11.9	11.3	—	2.0	87.3	77.5	3.3
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	119 435	26.3	9.9	19.5	10.0	4.6	.4	96.7	95.3	.8
Ponca City city	12 294	11.5	18.7	10.6	10.2	1.3	.2	99.8	99.0	1.3
The Village city	4 945	.9	.8	4.2	4.7	1.2	—	100.0	99.5	.4
Yukon city (pt.)	7 702	25.3	2.9	8.8	9.1	1.2	—	98.0	96.1	.5
District 6	243 490	15.9	18.0	12.7	7.7	1.0	1.1	85.0	79.1	1.9
COUNTY										
Alfalfa County	3 357	9.4	42.2	10.0	11.0	.1	2.1	75.8	63.7	3.2
Beaver County	2 923	19.1	29.3	6.4	13.3	—	1.4	47.5	47.6	5.0
Beckham County	9 117	28.2	18.9	7.9	7.1	.8	1.4	84.1	77.6	2.3
Blaine County	5 729	16.5	23.6	7.0	10.8	—	.6	73.0	67.6	.4
Caddo County	13 191	18.5	24.5	9.5	7.3	.1	.9	65.0	54.0	1.8
Canadian County (pt.)	13 324	25.0	17.6	10.7	10.2	.6	1.3	81.9	69.6	2.1
Cimarron County	1 690	8.6	28.7	10.1	13.4	—	1.5	67.6	64.3	3.1
Custer County	11 636	23.7	15.2	11.0	7.6	.4	.7	88.5	80.1	1.6
Oewey County	2 733	17.1	27.6	6.3	9.3	.8	1.1	70.7	55.6	1.1
Ellis County	2 449	13.0	37.4	6.9	10.2	.1	4.5	64.8	63.5	6.1
Garfield County	26 502	15.7	21.0	9.7	8.6	1.1	.8	89.4	87.8	1.6
Grant County	2 955	11.8	37.7	5.8	10.7	—	1.0	84.4	66.5	1.4
Greer County	3 126	12.2	27.5	9.2	7.3	.4	1.6	90.0	80.0	2.5
Hornum County	1 793	9.9	33.0	11.0	11.9	—	1.3	95.0	75.2	1.1
Harper County	2 077	13.3	27.5	6.6	9.4	—	2.6	76.7	65.3	3.6
Kingfisher County	5 791	20.7	20.4	5.2	10.4	.4	1.2	78.7	59.5	1.3
Kiowa County	5 645	16.9	30.5	11.6	6.3	.9	1.2	91.3	78.0	1.5
Major County	3 855	21.3	22.3	5.6	10.3	—	1.3	60.5	51.4	1.6
Oklahoma County (pt.)	96 826	12.5	11.0	18.6	5.5	1.8	1.1	92.2	90.2	1.4
Roger Mills County	2 048	24.0	22.8	5.5	7.9	—	.9	57.0	40.4	.8
Texas County	7 328	16.1	17.4	8.5	9.6	.2	.4	78.7	76.6	1.2
Washita County	6 101	15.2	20.2	4.7	9.7	—	2.1	80.2	66.7	12.3
Woods County	4 782	8.2	31.7	12.0	11.7	.5	1.2	87.9	76.7	1.5
Woodward County	8 512	18.2	15.4	8.4	9.7	—	.7	82.4	75.8	1.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Oel City city	10 779	5.4	.7	13.9	6.1	4.1	.8	98.6	98.7	.7
Elk City city	4 895	32.9	12.8	9.0	7.2	1.6	.8	99.3	97.8	2.0
El Reno city	6 239	14.4	27.7	13.2	7.4	.2	.5	97.1	91.6	2.4
Enid city	21 673	14.9	20.1	11.2	7.9	1.3	.7	94.7	96.0	1.9
Midwest City city (pt.)	4 940	26.4	1.2	17.7	6.1	1.0	1.1	82.6	81.8	.5
Mustang city	3 783	43.2	1.7	5.3	15.1	1.8	.3	86.7	75.2	.5
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	75 470	12.0	13.6	20.5	5.1	1.6	1.2	96.1	93.9	1.6
Weatherford city	4 192	25.4	8.7	15.7	7.1	.5	.5	98.6	97.9	1.0
Woodward city	5 616	16.4	11.8	10.1	8.2	—	.1	99.5	97.0	.6
Yukon city (pt.)	33	100.0	—	—	33.3	—	—	100.0	100.0	—

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 206 135	64.4	10.0	20.5	.1	5.0	7.5	34.3	58.1	8.8
District 1 -----	209 550	75.8	1.6	21.8	—	.8	7.5	37.1	55.5	6.3
COUNTY										
Tulsa County -----	202 537	75.9	1.5	21.9	—	.7	7.6	37.6	54.8	6.3
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	7 013	71.8	6.8	18.5	—	2.9	4.5	20.6	74.9	6.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	18 883	85.6	.4	13.5	—	.5	3.1	23.8	73.0	2.2
Owosso city (pt.) -----	3 871	85.9	.2	13.3	—	.6	5.8	28.1	66.1	3.5
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	5 546	89.3	.9	9.2	—	.6	8.0	33.2	58.9	5.5
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	153 262	73.8	.7	25.2	—	.4	8.6	41.4	50.0	7.0
District 2 -----	196 049	52.7	17.3	16.7	.1	13.2	8.5	31.5	59.9	11.8
COUNTY										
Adair County -----	6 386	28.3	28.0	4.7	.1	38.9	11.5	32.8	55.7	24.2
Cherokee County -----	12 657	42.6	17.8	17.2	.1	22.2	8.4	35.8	55.7	14.7
Craig County -----	5 272	47.3	21.1	15.7	.1	15.7	8.6	30.4	61.0	9.8
Creek County -----	22 470	62.7	14.4	15.8	—	7.2	7.2	29.7	63.1	9.7
Delaware County -----	11 003	19.8	28.2	22.0	.1	29.9	6.1	31.6	62.3	10.3
Haskell County -----	4 319	44.7	22.2	11.9	—	21.2	10.6	33.4	55.9	15.9
McIntosh County -----	6 786	39.7	25.7	17.8	.1	16.7	8.9	32.3	58.9	15.3
Moyes County -----	12 672	37.9	26.3	18.9	.3	16.5	7.4	30.0	62.6	10.6
Muskogee County -----	25 174	62.1	8.2	22.9	.2	6.6	11.3	34.6	54.1	11.4
Nowata County -----	3 994	58.3	23.1	9.1	—	9.5	7.1	29.1	63.8	9.9
Okfuskee County -----	4 164	51.8	25.4	8.8	.2	13.7	12.6	33.8	53.6	17.7
Okmulgee County -----	14 044	69.3	11.0	12.8	.1	6.9	10.8	36.5	52.7	13.4
Osage County (pt.) -----	12 132	64.6	15.5	13.8	.1	6.0	9.6	30.8	59.7	10.8
Ottawa County -----	12 124	65.4	11.9	11.0	.1	11.6	7.8	36.0	56.2	11.0
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	718	55.2	14.6	25.5	—	4.7	3.1	21.2	75.8	7.4
Rogers County -----	19 866	58.5	15.8	16.4	—	9.2	5.0	24.0	71.1	6.5
Sequoyah County -----	12 335	39.2	19.5	21.8	—	19.5	10.2	31.3	58.4	17.1
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	9 933	54.3	18.7	19.7	.2	7.1	6.2	27.6	66.2	9.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	373	91.4	—	8.6	—	—	—	20.1	79.9	2.7
Cloremore city -----	5 163	86.1	.9	11.3	—	1.7	9.5	37.2	53.3	8.0
Miami city -----	5 414	90.0	.5	7.6	—	1.9	8.8	42.3	49.0	9.7
Muskogee city -----	15 088	74.8	.7	23.0	—	1.4	13.2	41.1	45.7	11.0
Okmulgee city -----	5 250	87.2	.5	12.1	—	.2	15.1	42.0	42.9	16.2
Owosso city (pt.) -----	34	70.6	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Sond Springs city (pt.) -----	125	68.8	14.4	9.6	—	7.2	—	4.0	96.0	—
Sapulpa city -----	6 946	87.4	1.1	10.4	—	1.2	9.1	33.5	57.5	8.0
Tahlequah city -----	4 111	74.7	1.1	21.4	—	2.8	11.4	45.2	43.4	13.6
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	2 208	84.4	2.3	12.4	—	1.0	18.6	29.7	51.7	10.7
District 3 -----	199 729	50.9	18.4	19.7	.1	10.9	9.1	33.9	57.0	12.8
COUNTY										
Atoka County -----	4 495	25.3	33.6	12.4	.1	28.6	10.9	37.4	51.7	16.0
Bryan County -----	12 524	41.6	25.4	24.1	—	8.9	8.4	33.7	57.9	14.3
Carter County -----	16 601	58.0	9.5	26.3	.1	6.1	8.5	34.4	57.1	11.7
Choctaw County -----	5 952	37.0	27.6	17.5	—	17.8	15.0	33.3	51.7	16.8
Cool County -----	2 279	51.1	21.8	9.0	.3	17.8	13.7	34.0	52.3	18.0
Hughes County -----	5 224	62.5	18.4	9.0	.1	10.0	11.7	35.0	53.3	16.4
Johnston County -----	3 783	31.7	32.7	20.4	.2	15.1	11.1	33.7	55.2	20.9
Latimer County -----	3 693	35.3	27.8	16.4	—	20.5	5.9	34.2	59.8	15.2
Le Flore County -----	15 938	53.2	14.5	17.4	.2	14.7	9.6	31.9	58.4	15.7
Lincoln County -----	10 839	40.6	26.8	19.6	.1	13.0	6.9	27.5	65.6	11.1
Love County -----	2 992	26.1	32.3	31.8	.1	9.7	8.0	27.1	64.9	12.9
McCurtoin County -----	12 234	30.3	25.9	20.3	—	23.5	12.7	34.1	53.2	16.4
Marshall County -----	4 350	38.2	26.6	26.6	—	8.6	7.3	35.0	57.7	11.9
Murray County -----	4 651	50.8	18.3	23.7	—	7.2	9.2	35.0	55.8	15.6
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	5 288	46.4	26.3	16.5	.1	10.7	6.7	30.7	62.6	11.1
Payne County -----	23 834	69.0	6.9	20.5	.1	3.5	6.3	38.6	55.1	7.7
Pittsburg County -----	15 911	59.7	12.9	17.3	—	10.1	9.7	35.1	55.2	12.2
Pontotoc County -----	13 310	58.6	14.7	19.8	.1	6.8	8.2	35.6	56.2	10.3
Pottawatomie County -----	21 796	56.9	13.7	21.4	.1	7.9	9.0	31.2	59.8	10.3
Pushmataha County -----	4 370	22.3	41.3	9.9	—	26.5	12.9	32.2	54.9	17.1
Seminole County -----	9 665	57.4	19.0	15.6	.1	7.9	9.9	35.5	54.6	15.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ado city -----	6 671	80.2	.8	18.0	—	1.0	11.8	43.5	44.7	10.5
Ardmore city -----	9 268	76.8	2.0	19.7	—	1.4	10.5	39.0	50.5	10.7
Durant city -----	5 206	68.4	3.0	26.6	—	2.0	10.7	39.8	49.4	15.8
McAlester city -----	6 471	80.9	.9	16.3	—	1.8	12.4	41.4	46.2	10.3
Oklohomo City city (pt.) -----	38	—	31.6	60.5	—	7.9	—	34.2	65.8	—
Shownee city -----	10 337	81.7	1.4	14.8	—	2.1	13.5	37.6	49.0	11.4
Stillwater city -----	14 172	78.7	.9	19.4	—	1.0	6.4	43.3	50.3	5.0
District 4 -----	192 201	62.8	9.3	25.1	.1	2.6	6.1	33.4	60.5	7.3
COUNTY										
Cleveland County -----	63 991	60.0	6.4	31.4	.1	2.0	4.1	32.0	63.9	4.2
Comanche County -----	37 569	67.3	6.0	25.2	—	1.5	7.8	37.8	54.4	8.3
Cotton County -----	2 609	55.5	22.0	19.7	.3	2.5	7.6	28.9	63.5	8.4
Gorvin County -----	10 417	55.8	17.7	19.8	—	6.7	7.7	34.3	58.0	11.6
Grady County -----	15 544	49.3	17.4	28.2	.4	4.7	6.6	30.2	63.2	10.3
Jackson County -----	10 455	79.0	7.7	12.5	.2	.6	9.5	36.7	53.8	10.6
Jefferson County -----	2 843	66.0	15.5	15.9	—	2.6	8.7	37.9	53.4	14.0
McCloin County -----	8 332	38.9	26.0	27.8	1.0	6.4	5.5	24.2	70.3	6.6

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Oklohomo County (pt.) -----	19 744	74.9	3.6	20.9	—	.7	4.4	34.5	61.1	4.2
Stephens County -----	16 764	65.4	11.1	18.3	.1	5.1	7.0	31.3	61.7	9.7
Tillmon County -----	3 933	75.6	11.9	11.8	.1	.6	8.6	37.9	53.5	15.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Altus city -----	7 921	88.6	.5	10.5	.1	.3	10.8	38.7	50.5	11.0
Chickasho city -----	6 016	80.4	.7	18.0	—	.9	10.5	40.9	48.6	13.7
Ouncon city -----	8 982	84.1	.8	13.7	.1	1.3	8.4	36.7	55.0	9.2
Fort Sill CDP -----	1 352	62.5	.4	36.6	—	.5	1.8	40.7	57.5	2.6
Lowton city -----	29 566	75.9	.7	22.9	—	.5	8.6	40.5	50.9	8.3
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	16 295	78.9	.8	20.0	—	.3	4.9	36.0	59.1	4.3
Moore city -----	13 567	76.1	1.8	21.5	—	.5	2.9	26.0	71.2	3.8
Normon city -----	31 907	60.9	4.2	33.5	.1	1.3	5.8	38.7	55.5	4.9
Oklohomo City city (pt.) -----	16 035	51.9	10.7	35.0	—	2.4	1.6	25.8	72.5	1.8
District 5 -----	208 969	72.1	4.7	22.0	.1	1.2	5.7	35.4	58.9	5.9
COUNTY										
Conodion County (pt.) -----	14 224	68.8	4.2	25.5	.2	1.3	2.4	24.2	73.4	2.3
Koy County -----	19 083	84.8	6.4	7.7	.1	1.0	5.7	33.8	60.5	8.3
Logan County -----	10 180	55.8	18.5	21.4	—	4.3	6.0	30.3	63.7	8.6
Noble County -----	4 225	52.7	27.2	17.1	.3	2.7	5.6	30.5	63.9	9.3
Oklohomo County (pt.) -----	138 764	71.8	2.3	25.4	.1	.6	6.1	37.7	56.2	5.6
Osage County (pt.) -----	3 251	56.6	22.5	11.4	—	9.5	2.6	27.4	69.9	6.9
Washington County -----	19 242	80.3	5.2	12.2	.1	2.2	5.6	33.8	60.6	5.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bortlesville city -----	14 011	88.5	.8	10.2	.1	.5	6.0	36.1	57.9	5.3
Bethony city -----	7 695	83.4	.5	15.9	—	.2	5.6	34.1	60.3	4.0
Edmond city -----	18 756	81.3	2.5	15.9	.1	.2	3.5	26.9	69.7	2.2
Guthrie city -----	3 788	81.4	2.0	14.6	—	2.0	10.1	38.6	51.3	10.9
Oklohomo City city (pt.) -----	101 589	69.9	1.7	28.0	—	.4	6.8	39.9	53.3	6.5
Ponca City city -----	10 733	92.2	.1	7.6	—	.2	5.1	36.9	57.9	6.8
The Village city -----	4 556	87.3	.5	11.7	—	.5	2.6	42.4	55.0	2.5
Yukon city (pt.) -----	7 262	74.0	.6	24.7	—	.6	3.9	27.8	68.3	3.7
District 6 -----	199 637	70.7	9.4	17.9	.1	1.9	8.4	34.3	57.2	9.1
COUNTY										
Alfalfa County -----	2 469	63.5	22.0	13.0	—	1.6	5.2	31.3	63.5	4.3
Beover County -----	2 327	65.6	25.4	4.7	.3	4.1	2.0	26.1	71.9	5.5
Beckhom County -----	7 351	72.1	9.1	17.2	.1	1.5	9.0	33.9	57.1	9.9
Blaine County -----	4 418	61.6	18.7	13.7	.4	5.6	7.4	31.4	61.2	10.3
Caddo County -----	10 879	56.4	17.9	20.3	.1	5.2	10.6	31.2	58.2	13.8
Conodion County (pt.) -----	11 373	62.7	12.2	22.5	.1	2.5	6.0	27.1	66.9	7.0
Cimarron County -----	1 300	73.3	18.8	3.8	—	4.1	6.4	28.5	65.2	13.4
Custer County -----	9 918	66.3	8.1	23.8	.1	1.7	4.9	35.5	59.6	9.9
Owsey County -----	2 221	30.8	43.1	19.3	.1	6.8	5.4	27.3	67.3	7.3
Ellis County -----	1 826	58.8	22.7	12.8	—	5.8	2.3	26.6	71.1	6.5
Gorfield County -----	22 460	78.8	6.1	13.7	.1	1.3	6.7	34.7	58.6	6.5
Grant County -----	2 327	64.1	23.3	8.4	.3	4.0	4.2	29.7	66.1	5.4
Greer County -----	2 551	78.2	10.9	8.9	.4	1.6	11.1	37.7	51.2	10.2
Harmon County -----	1 486	72.1	14.1	11.8	.5	1.4	8.4	44.8	46.8	15.5
Harper County -----	1 645	68.1	21.1	7.4	.5	2.9	4.1	26.3	69.6	5.5
Kingfisher County -----	4 932	56.6	22.3	20.0	.1	1.0	5.0	29.1	65.8	4.8
Kiowa County -----	4 551	69.0	14.2	13.9	.3	2.7	9.2	37.2	53.5	14.2
Major County -----	3 121	48.8	27.3	18.2	—	5.7	7.5	25.1	67.4	2.7
Oklohomo County (pt.) -----	79 371	76.0	2.4	20.9	—	.6	11.5	38.3	50.2	10.1
Roger Mills County -----	1 586	32.4	42.2	19.8	—	5.5	4.3	24.3	71.4	10.4
Texas County -----	6 214	84.2	6.7	8.1	—	1.0	4.0	30.6	65.4	8.8
Washito County -----	4 421	66.3	20.2	11.5	—	2.0	3.5	29.7	66.8	7.4
Woods County -----	3 803	78.6	12.3	8.2	—	.9	5.8	33.9	60.4	5.7
Woodward County -----	7 087	64.4	10.7	20.5	.1	4.3	5.0	29.5	65.5	6.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Oel City city -----	9 196	81.5	.7	17.5	—	.4	6.2	36.7	57.1	4.8
Elk City city -----	4 010	83.3	1.0	15.6	—	—	11.3	38.4	50.3	12.5
El Reno city -----	5 335	82.4	2.1	14.5	—	1.0	10.3	34.2	55.5	12.1
Enid city -----	18 211	87.5	1.4	10.4	—	.7	7.7	37.3	55.0	7.1
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	4 095	61.5	1.8	35.8	.1	.8	8.0	40.1	51.8	10.3
Mustong city -----	3 492	65.2	2.3	31.6	—	.9	1.6	21.3	77.1	1.7
Oklohomo City city (pt.) -----	61 026	77.1	2.4	19.9	—	.6	13.1	39.2	47.7	11.2
Weatherford city -----	3 794	70.1	.7	28.5	—	.7	4.4	38.8	56.8	8.9
Woodward city -----	4 773	77.4	1.5	19.7	—	1.4	6.2	33.3	60.5	8.1
Yukon city (pt.) -----	33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	821 299	9.3	24.0	376 922	573	20.0	248 725	164	12.8	384 836	53.7	2.1	340	25.4
District 1	128 564	9.9	22.9	80 388	647	20.1	34 381	189	12.7	80 986	54.6	1.2	366	24.4
COUNTY														
Tulsa County	123 047	9.8	23.6	76 946	645	20.1	33 475	189	12.7	79 490	54.6	1.2	366	24.4
Wagoner County (pt.)	5 517	11.0	8.1	3 442	686	17.8	906	185	11.6	1 496	54.9	2.1	372	23.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	13 964	13.5	6.3	11 762	731	20.8	1 657	201	11.5	4 919	53.5	1.2	483	24.8
Owasso city (pt.)	2 773	15.1	8.5	2 151	664	21.0	374	185	12.2	1 098	48.2	.6	456	27.7
Sand Springs city (pt.)	3 909	10.0	20.6	2 535	606	19.3	957	169	12.7	1 637	51.9	1.8	342	22.3
Tulsa city (pt.)	85 340	9.2	27.7	52 258	626	19.8	26 055	191	12.8	67 922	55.1	1.0	359	24.4
District 2	147 570	8.9	22.6	47 892	500	20.1	45 175	150	12.9	48 479	48.9	3.0	289	27.2
COUNTY														
Adair County	4 660	8.3	24.4	963	336	18.7	1 364	129	13.0	1 726	41.3	3.4	226	26.2
Cherokee County	8 626	10.4	20.9	2 535	450	20.5	2 238	137	13.5	4 031	56.7	2.9	291	32.1
Craig County	3 978	6.6	31.2	876	396	20.2	1 393	142	12.2	1 294	43.5	3.4	288	27.0
Creek County	17 440	9.0	21.7	6 305	556	20.8	4 902	159	12.7	5 030	46.2	2.8	320	25.8
Delaware County	8 707	10.2	13.9	1 834	451	22.5	2 512	143	12.7	2 296	47.8	2.0	302	27.2
Haskell County	3 370	8.8	24.8	705	311	18.4	1 079	127	13.1	949	42.9	6.1	247	27.2
McIntosh County	5 277	7.8	21.3	1 056	440	20.2	1 681	151	13.1	1 509	43.8	3.2	256	29.0
Mayer County	9 735	8.3	22.3	2 590	495	19.6	2 877	142	12.2	2 937	48.7	4.6	299	26.4
Muskogee County	17 599	8.3	27.5	6 821	502	19.3	6 357	161	13.5	7 575	48.2	2.8	295	28.1
Nowata County	3 119	7.1	32.3	570	439	20.4	1 064	139	13.1	875	40.1	4.3	267	23.7
Okfuskee County	3 184	9.2	27.2	663	340	21.7	1 026	144	13.3	980	47.1	4.0	219	26.3
Okmulgee County	10 202	5.9	30.7	3 005	442	20.3	4 190	146	12.7	3 842	49.0	3.4	273	29.8
Osage County (pt.)	9 365	10.3	20.2	3 706	541	19.8	2 994	160	12.8	2 767	44.8	2.2	258	26.8
Ottawa County	8 965	8.9	29.0	3 010	370	17.9	3 490	134	12.3	3 159	48.8	2.2	250	26.2
Pawnee County (pt.)	607	11.2	14.3	190	646	18.6	131	220	12.0	111	64.9	—	378	26.9
Rogers County	15 764	11.0	14.2	7 243	661	20.6	3 414	177	12.5	4 102	50.9	1.8	358	24.8
Sequoyah County	9 105	7.5	21.6	2 669	423	19.4	2 681	145	14.1	3 230	58.3	3.0	288	27.5
Wagoner County (pt.)	7 867	9.5	17.2	3 151	549	20.6	1 782	168	12.4	2 066	51.3	4.7	333	26.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	350	15.7	—	133	753	15.6	38	213	10.0	23	34.8	—	391	24.1
Claremore city	3 270	11.6	17.0	1 846	580	20.5	1 023	145	12.6	1 893	49.3	1.3	356	26.5
Miami city	3 664	8.7	32.3	1 722	372	16.9	1 696	136	11.6	1 750	50.3	2.1	250	26.3
Muskogee city	9 618	8.3	29.4	4 613	496	19.6	4 329	164	13.5	5 470	49.3	2.3	298	27.7
Okmulgee city	3 391	4.5	35.9	1 231	448	20.7	1 913	151	12.6	1 859	50.6	4.4	266	31.3
Owasso city (pt.)	24	—	37.5	—	—	—	9	275	10.0	10	—	—	—	—
Sand Springs city (pt.)	125	11.2	8.0	53	968	16.6	47	264	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Sapulpa city	4 990	10.5	27.5	2 548	572	21.5	1 855	169	12.9	1 956	46.3	3.2	333	26.8
Tahlequah city	2 034	12.8	27.6	897	506	20.4	893	134	13.1	2 077	66.9	1.1	299	35.0+
Tulsa city (pt.)	1 507	8.3	16.3	1 040	720	19.2	408	166	10.5	701	46.6	1.0	186	27.9
District 3	143 303	8.8	24.1	44 534	459	20.3	46 015	144	13.3	56 426	51.6	3.2	294	27.8
COUNTY														
Atoka County	3 373	7.9	26.6	780	337	21.2	729	131	13.9	1 122	39.3	7.8	230	29.7
Bryan County	8 725	9.3	23.0	2 665	437	19.9	2 978	140	12.7	3 799	49.4	2.4	278	29.3
Carter County	12 011	8.4	26.7	4 290	521	19.8	4 188	160	13.0	4 590	47.7	5.1	311	24.7
Cherokee County	4 303	6.9	24.4	1 091	370	22.0	1 519	134	14.4	1 649	43.0	2.7	197	26.4
Cool County	1 680	4.5	24.5	298	343	23.1	615	138	14.1	599	50.9	2.8	226	27.0
Hughes County	4 030	6.6	28.3	886	356	21.9	1 595	131	14.4	1 194	42.1	6.9	245	29.9
Johnston County	2 766	8.7	18.0	786	323	21.5	871	132	14.1	1 017	46.8	2.0	247	30.8
Latimer County	2 766	9.0	24.8	575	367	20.6	814	137	13.9	927	54.7	2.7	261	24.2
Le Flore County	12 001	11.7	22.3	3 795	426	20.3	3 518	142	14.1	3 937	50.7	3.7	277	27.6
Lincoln County	8 728	7.5	22.7	2 062	440	19.3	2 411	138	13.3	2 111	52.6	3.8	296	26.4
Lave County	2 355	5.4	24.6	587	374	22.3	666	154	12.5	637	40.8	9.4	270	26.4
McCurtain County	8 940	9.7	22.1	2 378	356	17.9	2 696	127	13.5	3 294	46.6	4.0	238	26.9
Marshall County	3 413	12.0	18.7	892	443	20.3	1 133	147	12.6	937	52.1	5.2	284	28.3
Murray County	3 373	9.6	29.9	1 045	398	17.7	1 230	135	12.7	1 278	57.9	2.9	246	22.1
Pawnee County (pt.)	4 139	8.2	23.1	1 087	481	21.3	1 343	157	13.8	1 149	45.8	2.9	302	26.5
Payne County	13 001	10.1	20.7	5 241	607	20.4	3 330	158	12.1	10 833	61.9	1.4	343	32.9
Pittsburg County	12 000	9.2	26.6	3 845	449	20.8	4 295	142	13.1	3 911	50.1	3.3	286	24.8
Pottawatomie County	9 190	7.9	26.2	3 297	478	20.1	3 069	152	13.6	4 120	53.8	2.6	283	26.1
Pushmataha County	16 105	7.9	23.1	6 416	512	19.6	5 145	157	13.1	5 691	51.8	1.4	325	27.7
Seminole County	3 346	7.7	19.1	782	305	22.7	857	109	11.9	1 024	44.5	8.0	205	28.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city	3 750	7.6	35.0	1 627	496	19.4	1 881	153	13.9	2 921	53.1	1.6	283	26.9
Ardmore city	6 169	7.6	30.6	2 630	530	20.0	2 651	168	13.4	3 099	50.9	3.9	318	25.1
Okmulgee city	2 825	9.8	29.0	1 261	451	20.7	1 314	149	12.2	2 381	53.5	1.7	277	30.3
McAlester city	4 385	9.8	33.5	1 996	451	21.0	1 984	148	12.9	2 086	51.4	1.7	296	24.6
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	35	—	—	—	—	—	10	175	32.5	3	100.0	—	375	35.0+
Shawnee city	6 649	8.7	31.5	3 086	495	19.5	3 013	158	13.0	3 688	52.9	.9	322	28.3
Stillwater city	5 628	9.0	21.0	2 983	674	18.7	1 615	179	11.8	8 544	64.1	1.0	354	35.0+
District 4	128 113	10.0	21.1	66 883	597	20.4	33 896	168	12.6	64 088	57.4	1.7	364	25.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Total	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989	
District 4—Can.														
COUNTY														
Cleveland County	40 377	12.4	12.8	26 782	676	20.5	6 687	199	12.2	23 614	61.8	.6	383	26.5
Comanche County	22 609	11.5	23.7	13 447	576	21.3	5 672	172	12.3	14 960	62.3	1.4	377	25.7
Cotton County	2 010	5.1	36.2	661	402	18.4	723	139	12.5	599	50.6	.7	279	24.6
Garvin County	7 752	8.0	29.5	2 033	453	20.9	3 071	150	13.4	2 665	45.3	7.0	300	25.6
Grady County	11 785	8.3	20.2	4 443	527	20.2	3 361	149	12.7	3 759	49.2	3.3	309	26.1
Jackson County	6 353	8.9	24.2	3 062	521	20.5	2 112	150	12.7	4 102	53.5	1.2	357	23.9
Jefferson County	2 087	6.5	31.2	513	391	21.0	947	139	14.3	756	45.0	5.2	209	24.1
McCain County	6 682	8.5	17.5	2 361	586	20.4	1 744	163	13.6	1 650	49.8	6.6	348	26.1
Oklahoma County (pt.)	12 982	7.7	27.2	7 773	588	19.1	3 578	179	11.4	6 762	54.3	1.4	395	23.9
Stephens County	12 526	7.3	26.3	4 777	495	18.5	4 653	150	13.0	4 238	50.5	2.3	294	26.3
Tillman County	2 950	9.6	32.9	1 031	365	21.1	1 348	161	13.6	983	37.5	4.9	258	21.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	4 340	9.7	24.3	2 438	530	20.3	1 468	152	12.4	3 581	53.6	.7	363	23.7
Chickasha city	3 999	8.0	28.8	1 781	463	20.9	1 801	147	12.6	2 017	49.5	2.8	303	26.9
Duncan city	6 246	6.9	29.6	3 024	502	17.1	2 713	152	13.1	2 736	52.0	1.7	305	25.6
Fort Sill CDP	24	54.2	20.8	—	—	—	12	100—	10.0	1 328	54.4	—	411	18.4
Lawton city	17 114	12.1	24.5	11 497	580	21.4	4 296	172	12.2	12 452	64.4	1.0	378	26.6
Midwest City city (pt.)	10 703	7.3	29.1	6 930	570	19.2	3 121	178	11.3	5 592	55.6	1.1	392	24.1
Moore city	10 052	14.4	11.8	8 402	606	20.1	1 128	194	12.3	3 515	58.5	.4	465	24.7
Norman city	16 284	11.6	18.3	9 992	668	19.3	3 657	192	12.1	15 623	63.6	.5	362	28.9
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	11 573	12.4	6.7	7 356	815	21.7	1 583	226	12.1	4 462	58.1	1.3	416	21.3
District 5	137 414	10.3	23.1	78 128	664	19.5	39 685	181	12.2	71 555	55.5	1.5	370	24.4
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	11 155	12.4	7.6	8 312	732	20.8	1 452	214	11.6	3 069	52.7	1.1	457	23.3
Kay County	13 914	8.5	29.2	6 408	540	17.5	5 490	156	12.2	5 169	52.7	2.2	327	24.4
Logan County	7 878	10.5	20.5	2 968	587	18.5	2 006	165	14.0	2 302	45.3	4.0	306	25.1
Noble County	3 169	5.6	28.0	1 049	490	17.3	1 041	145	12.7	1 056	47.2	5.8	285	22.7
Oklahoma County (pt.)	84 238	10.5	23.6	51 921	684	20.1	24 187	189	12.1	54 526	57.0	1.1	376	24.5
Osage County (pt.)	2 730	8.4	23.7	794	662	19.7	628	164	13.7	521	43.0	8.6	326	24.1
Washington County	14 330	10.2	26.6	6 676	596	16.4	4 881	176	11.6	4 912	50.9	2.2	358	24.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlesville city	10 006	11.1	27.0	5 512	614	16.2	3 806	183	11.3	4 005	52.9	2.0	365	24.7
Bethony city	4 985	6.2	29.9	3 091	544	18.5	1 507	191	11.6	2 710	55.9	2.1	370	24.2
Edmond city	12 715	13.5	8.8	9 866	820	20.6	1 835	201	12.1	6 041	57.5	.1	423	26.2
Guthrie city	2 566	7.2	31.0	1 292	500	17.5	1 052	159	13.6	1 222	43.5	4.9	286	27.7
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	58 728	11.0	24.0	35 734	689	20.5	17 517	189	12.1	42 861	57.4	1.1	371	24.3
Ponca City city	7 514	8.3	30.5	4 033	581	16.8	3 037	148	11.7	3 219	54.1	1.1	346	24.2
The Village city	3 121	8.0	32.2	1 949	533	19.3	1 125	179	12.2	1 435	52.2	1.0	435	23.2
Yukon city (pt.)	5 351	11.6	10.7	4 032	674	19.4	882	202	11.7	1 911	50.0	.9	451	24.1
District 6	136 335	7.9	30.3	59 097	497	19.5	49 573	160	12.9	63 302	52.2	2.7	323	25.5
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	2 003	4.8	34.2	426	372	18.4	959	141	13.1	466	43.6	6.4	239	16.7
Beaver County	1 809	7.2	35.0	452	511	18.7	435	176	11.6	518	37.3	6.4	288	18.5
Beckham County	5 134	8.2	24.3	1 587	476	19.3	2 389	136	13.8	2 217	55.3	3.7	272	22.8
Blaine County	3 362	7.0	26.0	878	436	20.3	1 345	163	13.4	1 056	49.8	7.1	272	22.2
Caddo County	7 902	6.4	28.5	2 217	395	20.6	3 286	154	14.1	2 977	44.4	4.7	259	25.5
Canadian County (pt.)	8 434	10.0	20.8	4 479	607	19.1	2 448	177	13.0	2 939	52.9	1.8	383	25.5
Cimarron County	968	7.6	38.6	170	376	15.0	405	135	12.8	332	45.2	6.6	226	20.9
Custer County	6 293	8.7	21.6	2 360	528	17.4	2 317	174	12.6	3 625	56.6	.8	307	26.0
Dewey County	1 796	6.7	34.0	338	414	15.6	723	131	13.0	425	40.9	8.5	229	22.2
Ellis County	1 467	5.5	37.1	290	438	17.5	570	146	12.6	359	46.2	7.5	291	16.3
Garfield County	15 522	8.2	27.3	7 382	507	19.9	5 870	158	12.3	6 938	52.5	1.7	339	24.0
Grant County	1 867	8.6	37.7	450	404	16.9	850	156	12.4	460	40.0	9.3	280	19.7
Greer County	1 928	5.3	34.0	533	370	21.6	978	136	13.6	623	35.8	4.3	238	28.2
Harman County	1 118	9.5	38.8	298	280	23.9	568	139	14.9	368	39.7	6.5	176	22.4
Harper County	1 300	6.5	39.0	304	374	16.0	538	144	12.7	345	44.9	11.9	274	17.5
Kingfisher County	3 905	7.0	26.1	1 422	551	21.2	1 224	181	13.1	1 027	48.6	3.8	319	21.5
Kiowa County	3 377	8.2	36.1	1 032	368	20.7	1 572	134	13.4	1 174	40.7	3.3	229	24.5
Major County	2 522	8.3	29.5	604	476	20.4	851	160	12.0	599	38.9	3.7	281	19.8
Oklahoma County (pt.)	48 627	8.2	34.4	28 488	509	19.8	16 076	169	12.9	30 744	54.6	2.0	346	27.7
Roger Mills County	1 254	4.1	31.7	191	420	25.8	329	153	15.2	332	42.5	4.8	197	19.6
Texas County	4 449	7.7	25.9	1 572	465	17.2	1 436	155	12.4	1 765	48.7	3.9	287	21.1
Washita County	3 384	7.1	30.7	819	418	17.1	1 513	147	12.9	1 037	46.4	4.4	287	20.4
Woods County	2 777	6.1	35.1	778	419	16.5	1 274	142	12.8	1 026	48.8	3.8	254	22.7
Woodward County	5 137	9.0	22.9	2 027	483	19.1	1 617	165	11.7	1 950	59.4	2.5	295	21.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Del City city	6 250	5.4	36.5	4 136	458	17.0	1 865	177	11.8	2 946	53.9	.2	377	27.3
Elk City city	2 604	8.0	22.7	1 059	495	20.1	1 272	144	13.3	1 406	61.2	3.6	303	22.4
El Reno city	3 617	6.8	29.7	1 727	539	18.7	1 564	168	13.3	1 718	48.9	1.5	337	29.2
Enid city	11 951	8.5	26.9	5 957	508	19.6	4 979	158	12.2	6 260	53.9	1.0	340	24.0
Midwest City city (pt.)	2 139	9.1	19.6	1 375	541	20.1	521	160	12.2	1 956	66.8	1.0	379	26.5
Mustang city	2 714	14.3	8.7	2 144	646	19.0	407	197	12.2	778	60.8	—	467	21.7
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	36 013	8.7	35.9	20 529	506	20.1	12 493	168	13.3	25 013	53.9	2.3	339	27.7
Weatherford city	1 908	11.7	15.5	966	574	15.9	659	194	12.5	1 886	61.2	—	299	30.8
Woodward city	3 226	8.9	20.4	1 591	468	19.5	1 159	164	11.3	1 547	63.5	1.4	297	22.1
Yukon city (pt.)	19	21.1	—	11	1 406	15.7	8	275	10.0	14	100.0	—	875	27.5

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	235 386	209 550	9 275	5 062	4 213	51	677	8 598	568	180	363
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	235 386	209 550	9 275	5 062	4 213	51	677	8 598	568	180	363
Cherokee TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	43 882	36 304	1 944	1 241	703	17	195	1 749	454	167	357
Creek TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	191 504	173 246	7 331	3 821	3 510	34	482	6 849	601	186	365
District 2 -----	233 821	196 049	27 589	19 364	8 225	427	2 651	24 938	393	144	265
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas-----	14 053	12 032	1 600	1 192	408	—	156	1 444	351	165	200—
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)-----	14 053	12 032	1 600	1 192	408	—	156	1 444	351	165	200—
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	206 414	173 166	24 375	17 065	7 310	422	2 332	22 043	399	143	268
Cherokee TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	113 979	94 345	17 057	11 991	5 066	324	1 575	15 482	396	141	268
Choctaw TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	5 138	4 319	492	369	123	7	47	445	300—	136	217
Creek TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	86 280	73 784	6 786	4 673	2 113	91	710	6 076	413	146	271
Pawnee TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	1 017	718	40	32	8	—	—	40	467	400+	250
District 3 -----	233 850	199 729	18 812	12 588	6 224	240	2 013	16 799	331	143	262
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	205 450	174 644	17 671	12 046	5 625	230	1 927	15 744	326	142	255
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	10 888	9 696	740	611	129	—	58	682	396	161	239
Chickasaw TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	59 720	48 968	4 394	2 898	1 496	29	373	4 021	364	155	265
Choctaw TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	87 186	75 049	8 770	6 030	2 740	169	1 031	7 739	310	134	255
Creek TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	4 939	4 290	614	426	188	11	125	489	300—	123	200—
Iowa TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	1 368	1 153	69	58	11	—	—	69	300	144	250
Otoe-Missouria TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	74	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	6 316	5 235	475	325	150	2	38	437	347	159	270
Sac and Fox TJSA, OK-----	23 160	20 232	1 374	926	448	2	178	1 196	353	145	251
Seminole TJSA, OK-----	10 336	8 795	1 063	664	399	9	103	960	356	144	252
Creek-Seminole Joint Area TJSA, OK-----	1 068	870	167	103	64	5	21	146	300—	109	211
Iowa-Sac and Fox Joint Area TJSA, OK-----	395	303	5	5	—	3	—	5	600	—	—
District 4 -----	218 433	192 201	7 849	4 931	2 918	51	571	7 278	574	160	367
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	138 005	119 507	4 802	3 255	1 547	42	388	4 414	466	153	325
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	12 218	11 041	613	538	75	—	2	611	639	141	358
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	233	204	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	150	—
Chickasaw TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	58 144	50 490	2 300	1 530	770	34	170	2 130	454	147	295
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	67 410	57 772	1 880	1 178	702	8	216	1 664	417	162	348
District 5 -----	241 519	208 969	7 862	4 431	3 431	48	719	7 143	558	170	365
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas-----	4 043	3 251	344	278	66	22	17	327	512	152	308
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.)-----	4 043	3 251	344	278	66	22	17	327	512	152	308
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	51 612	46 007	2 392	1 582	810	17	195	2 197	535	168	338
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	5 393	4 909	178	145	33	—	9	169	542	181	410
Cherokee TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	21 707	19 242	1 282	863	419	9	85	1 197	500	162	365
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	11 212	10 534	327	219	108	—	—	327	780	238	506
Iowa TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	505	408	12	9	3	—	—	12	—	100—	—
Kaw TJSA, OK-----	5 727	5 152	217	150	67	—	18	199	421	203	348
Otoe-Missouria TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	1 115	924	138	57	81	8	38	100	300—	144	203
Tonkawa TJSA, OK-----	5 953	4 838	238	139	99	—	45	193	363	154	235
District 6 -----	243 490	199 637	7 569	4 023	3 546	32	1 142	6 427	419	165	306
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas-----	82 511	68 100	3 532	1 910	1 622	27	643	2 889	341	157	269
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	5 887	5 326	171	117	54	3	9	162	479	200	289
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	3 875	2 940	181	116	65	—	10	171	300—	136	269
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	54 638	44 808	1 581	766	815	17	296	1 285	429	157	283
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSA, OK (pt.)-----	18 111	15 026	1 599	911	688	7	328	1 271	300—	156	254

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	3 145 585	16.8	23	23 482	23 671	28 439	28 669	12 380	12 582
District 1 -----	524 264	13.6	77	27 238	27 773	33 739	34 471	16 148	16 686
COUNTY									
Tulsa County -----	503 341	13.6	79	26 993	27 464	33 456	34 218	16 176	16 716
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	20 923	13.6	303	33 828	36 311	37 216	40 767	12 670	16 970
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	56 871	15.0	167	37 069	38 542	39 615	41 057	19 687	22 658
Owasso city (pt.) -----	11 063	14.2	338	31 406	34 780	34 844	37 938	13 281	18 202
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	15 015	12.5	343	26 280	29 630	31 649	35 168	11 174	14 104
Tulso city (pt.) -----	361 628	13.3	103	25 406	25 960	32 215	33 128	16 282	16 854
District 2 -----	524 264	18.0	45	20 454	20 812	24 577	25 037	8 946	9 338
COUNTY									
Adair County -----	18 421	22.6	152	16 150	17 629	18 955	20 438	6 455	7 531
Cherokee County -----	34 049	13.3	228	16 847	18 564	20 266	22 053	8 711	10 642
Craig County -----	14 104	17.6	265	17 780	20 189	23 201	25 878	8 563	10 704
Creek County -----	60 915	18.2	128	23 164	24 425	27 413	28 702	8 705	9 980
Delaware County -----	28 070	15.9	222	18 095	19 267	20 767	22 633	8 185	9 738
Haskell County -----	10 940	27.7	203	14 805	16 419	18 365	20 015	6 815	8 084
McIntosh County -----	16 779	14.7	252	16 829	18 733	19 475	21 578	7 685	9 851
Mayes County -----	33 366	20.4	176	20 566	21 853	24 185	25 699	9 056	10 627
Muskagee County -----	68 078	16.5	127	19 753	21 089	24 505	25 811	8 865	10 046
Nowata County -----	9 992	18.8	257	17 233	19 376	21 899	24 412	7 885	10 299
Okfuskee County -----	11 551	22.3	288	14 484	17 047	18 342	20 297	6 943	8 593
Okmulgee County -----	36 490	18.7	143	16 700	18 109	21 653	23 221	7 811	8 893
Osage County (pt.) -----	33 100	15.9	198	22 611	24 731	27 300	29 316	8 709	10 526
Ottawa County -----	30 561	22.9	153	17 164	18 310	21 082	22 117	8 056	9 056
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	1 890	41.1	548	28 413	31 432	29 919	33 304	16 370	25 024
Rogers County -----	55 170	16.3	160	28 602	30 158	32 355	33 875	12 200	14 940
Sequayah County -----	33 828	17.7	161	17 599	19 283	21 393	22 975	6 543	7 470
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	26 960	18.1	189	22 411	24 446	26 296	28 354	9 855	12 053
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	1 172	13.6	810	28 522	35 442	28 725	38 669	10 671	35 626
Claremore city -----	13 280	13.2	379	21 809	25 474	27 469	31 515	11 438	15 334
Miami city -----	13 142	15.7	358	16 324	18 290	20 756	23 446	8 516	10 510
Muskogee city -----	37 708	11.9	220	18 521	20 489	23 710	25 775	9 419	11 325
Okmulgee city -----	13 441	15.2	265	13 619	15 747	18 342	21 859	7 186	8 988
Owasso city (pt.) -----	88	10.2	2 197	6 652	36 602	25 523	37 186	—	10 000
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	331	15.4	4 260	47 295	71 460	49 789	74 708	—	17 500
Sopulpa city -----	18 074	13.7	308	22 461	25 184	27 994	31 043	8 689	11 605
Tahlequoh city -----	10 398	13.8	448	13 513	16 123	17 952	21 978	8 030	10 625
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	5 674	10.9	732	24 884	30 222	30 487	36 956	6 353	10 730
District 3 -----	524 264	19.0	43	18 201	18 586	22 864	23 347	8 198	8 488
COUNTY									
Atoka County -----	12 778	17.5	245	12 630	15 167	16 530	19 447	5 670	6 955
Bryon County -----	32 089	19.2	167	15 979	17 241	20 525	22 031	7 082	8 118
Corter County -----	42 919	15.9	189	20 973	22 632	26 239	27 884	8 817	10 335
Chactow County -----	15 302	18.0	211	11 879	13 470	15 615	18 015	5 897	6 771
Coal County -----	5 780	30.3	255	12 993	15 317	17 402	20 154	6 803	8 255
Hughes County -----	13 023	23.5	209	14 235	15 879	17 674	19 911	6 346	7 178
Johnstan County -----	10 032	20.8	233	14 088	16 419	18 056	20 892	6 219	7 369
Latimer County -----	10 333	14.6	342	16 529	18 642	18 829	21 178	7 651	10 513
Le Flore County -----	43 270	21.0	128	18 262	19 402	21 240	22 165	7 569	8 608
Lincoln County -----	29 216	21.8	154	20 768	22 263	25 598	27 134	7 849	9 086
Love County -----	8 157	17.0	419	18 950	22 235	23 245	27 688	8 280	11 874
McCurtain County -----	33 433	15.6	172	15 779	17 048	19 213	20 843	6 494	7 483
Marshall County -----	10 829	19.6	346	15 462	17 121	19 954	22 635	7 606	9 335
Murray County -----	12 042	12.6	333	16 711	20 300	21 339	25 726	6 966	9 059
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	13 685	40.7	154	19 652	20 907	24 043	25 408	8 385	9 610
Payne County -----	61 507	15.8	155	18 917	20 272	28 006	29 686	9 472	10 543
Pittsburg County -----	40 581	21.2	150	18 313	19 498	22 459	24 139	8 583	9 685
Pontotoc County -----	34 119	18.0	182	17 214	18 774	22 257	24 019	7 883	8 992
Pottowotomie County -----	58 760	18.4	137	21 394	22 433	26 175	27 444	8 974	10 124
Pushmataho Cauntly -----	10 997	16.4	257	12 752	14 473	15 762	17 452	6 002	6 828
Seminole County -----	25 412	19.6	172	16 190	17 860	20 694	22 244	7 514	8 638
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Ada city -----	15 820	13.8	331	14 868	16 716	21 448	25 245	7 644	9 289
Ardmore city -----	23 079	12.4	344	19 283	21 559	24 449	27 199	9 408	11 631
Durant city -----	12 823	13.9	375	13 343	15 409	18 834	22 087	6 912	8 664
McAlester city -----	16 370	12.9	356	18 618	20 971	22 749	25 730	9 750	12 366
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	64	12.5	2 794	6 144	31 401	6 498	31 947	—	10 000
Shawnee city -----	26 017	15.7	227	18 026	19 978	23 869	26 370	8 941	10 661
Stillwater city -----	36 676	13.3	227	17 447	19 573	29 832	32 567	9 184	10 667
District 4 -----	524 265	16.2	51	25 183	25 599	29 377	29 901	12 987	13 682
COUNTY									
Cleveland County -----	174 253	14.0	105	29 479	30 389	35 286	36 216	14 964	16 078
Comanche County -----	111 486	14.6	106	23 883	24 874	26 229	27 281	14 452	15 932
Cottan County -----	6 651	23.3	285	17 693	20 307	22 058	25 138	6 641	8 214
Garvin County -----	26 605	20.5	175	17 846	19 473	22 284	24 388	8 150	9 490
Grady County -----	41 747	18.5	163	21 286	22 485	25 619	27 061	9 417	11 144
Jackson County -----	28 764	18.8	178	21 032	22 397	23 741	25 386	10 809	13 072
Jefferson County -----	7 010	39.4	189	14 830	16 231	20 194	21 615	6 882	7 862
McClain County -----	22 795	19.5	206	24 434	26 425	28 256	30 305	8 965	10 958

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Oklahoma County (pt.) -----	52 271	14.8	170	27 609	28 952	31 294	33 044	18 643	20 676
Stephens County -----	42 299	16.0	170	21 871	23 410	26 414	28 027	8 127	9 289
Tillmon County -----	10 384	22.8	282	16 728	19 113	21 116	23 544	7 641	9 720
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Altus city -----	21 910	14.6	245	21 111	23 117	23 818	26 210	11 270	15 114
Chickasha city -----	14 988	14.1	352	17 097	19 773	21 638	24 504	8 921	11 450
Duncan city -----	21 732	13.0	297	22 024	24 688	27 512	30 290	8 682	11 135
Fart Sill CDP -----	12 107	14.3	178	23 591	26 535	23 577	26 511	—	30 000
Lawton city -----	80 561	13.3	134	23 601	24 800	26 007	27 311	14 740	16 384
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	41 334	15.2	188	27 566	29 030	31 473	33 426	18 680	20 849
Moore city -----	40 318	14.5	146	32 178	33 797	34 292	35 903	17 205	20 273
Norman city -----	80 071	12.9	186	24 392	25 931	34 377	36 155	12 334	13 835
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	45 448	13.8	205	34 393	36 156	37 731	39 956	22 219	24 692
District 5 -----	524 264	15.2	72	28 070	28 625	34 565	35 203	16 497	17 008
COUNTY									
Canadian County (pt.) -----	41 314	12.5	206	36 781	38 889	39 970	41 718	17 855	21 216
Kay County -----	48 056	20.9	157	23 671	24 919	29 421	30 813	11 330	12 509
Lagon County -----	29 011	17.0	221	23 058	25 042	27 565	30 588	10 257	11 905
Noble County -----	11 045	26.9	257	22 037	24 567	28 231	30 606	10 020	12 453
Oklahoma County (pt.) -----	338 227	14.1	101	28 017	28 722	35 210	36 024	17 498	18 153
Osage County (pt.) -----	8 545	15.7	377	25 716	29 171	29 333	34 488	9 308	12 390
Washington County -----	48 066	15.1	224	27 859	29 855	33 743	35 937	14 833	16 371
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bartlesville city -----	34 256	13.8	294	29 209	31 393	35 942	38 677	15 859	17 806
Bethany city -----	20 075	14.1	256	26 123	28 351	31 172	34 057	14 767	16 955
Edmond city -----	52 315	14.2	278	36 517	38 802	42 842	45 103	15 356	18 143
Guthrie city -----	10 518	13.5	392	17 705	22 159	24 132	29 999	7 578	10 297
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	239 395	13.9	116	26 958	27 665	34 147	35 176	17 665	18 410
Panola City city -----	26 359	12.7	305	25 231	27 584	31 866	34 471	12 128	14 970
The Village city -----	10 353	14.9	357	26 784	29 763	31 665	34 504	18 263	20 497
Yukon city (pt.) -----	20 775	11.5	286	33 335	36 287	37 324	40 251	15 387	19 722
District 6 -----	524 264	18.8	44	21 634	21 959	26 211	26 625	11 571	11 949
COUNTY									
Alfalfa County -----	6 416	37.1	252	17 451	19 395	22 896	25 340	8 446	10 494
Beaver County -----	6 023	28.1	274	26 126	28 567	29 779	32 881	12 235	16 272
Beckham County -----	18 812	15.9	290	18 108	20 192	22 169	24 583	7 712	9 543
Blaine County -----	11 470	25.8	242	19 521	21 163	22 626	24 412	8 689	11 105
Caddo County -----	29 550	27.3	131	17 286	18 455	20 793	21 841	7 821	8 859
Canadian County (pt.) -----	33 095	15.4	199	27 741	29 891	32 256	34 530	11 631	14 013
Cimarron County -----	3 301	36.1	378	17 734	20 602	23 409	26 965	7 714	9 739
Custer County -----	26 897	17.1	204	21 679	23 625	26 830	29 044	10 537	12 198
Dewey County -----	5 551	38.6	246	18 040	19 896	22 084	25 119	8 475	10 567
Ellis County -----	4 497	34.2	295	18 889	20 850	22 103	24 785	8 331	10 915
Garfield County -----	56 735	16.2	162	22 531	23 954	27 480	28 962	12 060	13 357
Grant County -----	5 689	39.4	272	20 868	22 449	25 090	27 439	10 300	11 822
Greer County -----	6 559	22.2	341	15 930	18 375	20 984	23 667	7 003	8 585
Harmon County -----	3 793	16.0	548	12 206	15 656	15 422	20 443	6 532	9 511
Harper County -----	4 063	40.1	324	21 891	24 151	26 012	28 939	10 961	14 025
Kingfisher County -----	13 212	21.8	242	24 291	26 527	28 041	30 171	11 789	14 830
Kiowa County -----	11 347	27.5	259	15 639	17 005	19 780	21 551	7 417	8 636
Major County -----	8 055	20.7	353	22 085	25 054	27 065	29 379	9 044	12 031
Oklahoma County (pt.) -----	209 113	14.1	78	21 651	22 256	25 869	26 687	12 864	13 767
Roger Mills County -----	4 147	31.4	429	18 685	20 968	21 873	23 994	8 216	10 934
Texas County -----	16 419	22.7	223	22 589	24 586	26 775	29 189	10 610	13 911
Washita County -----	11 441	27.0	223	17 613	19 157	20 424	22 365	8 882	11 286
Woods County -----	9 103	22.5	412	18 849	21 044	26 865	30 224	8 432	10 316
Woodward County -----	18 976	18.6	249	22 695	24 896	26 743	28 859	11 364	13 894
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Del City city -----	23 928	14.9	194	24 714	26 348	27 692	29 969	14 440	16 721
Elk City city -----	10 428	13.7	462	18 823	21 544	21 467	24 987	8 033	11 429
El Reno city -----	15 414	13.6	299	20 728	23 891	26 212	29 291	9 116	13 069
Enid city -----	45 309	12.5	218	22 057	23 664	27 213	29 057	11 977	13 624
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	10 933	13.1	349	21 195	23 844	23 385	26 381	13 694	17 384
Mustang city -----	10 434	12.6	323	34 943	38 306	37 530	41 124	13 081	19 651
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	159 812	13.8	89	20 539	21 246	24 851	25 870	12 329	13 284
Weatherford city -----	10 124	13.8	386	19 548	24 564	28 836	34 372	8 899	12 337
Woodward city -----	12 340	12.7	390	21 971	24 894	25 858	28 843	11 067	15 133
Yukon city (pt.) -----	160	12.5	2 104	36 995	89 358	36 995	89 358	—	—

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 406 499	17.3	571	575	163	165	19.9	20.1	12.7	12.9	339	341	25.3	25.6
District 1 -----	235 405	13.6	641	652	187	190	19.8	20.3	12.4	13.0	364	369	24.2	24.6
COUNTY														
Tulsa County -----	227 834	13.6	639	650	187	191	19.9	20.3	12.4	13.0	364	369	24.2	24.7
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	7 571	13.8	663	708	174	196	16.6	19.1	10.0	13.2	346	398	21.7	24.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	20 014	15.0	720	743	193	212	20.4	21.2	10.4	12.7	467	499	24.1	25.9
Owasso city (pt.) -----	4 186	14.0	646	682	172	198	20.0	22.1	9.6	14.7	434	471	25.3	30.3
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	6 177	12.6	576	632	159	179	17.6	20.6	10.9	14.5	320	364	20.9	23.7
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	173 821	13.4	619	634	189	193	19.5	20.1	12.5	13.1	356	362	24.1	24.7
District 2 -----	233 834	18.3	496	506	148	151	19.8	20.4	12.7	13.1	286	292	26.8	27.6
COUNTY														
Adair County -----	7 124	24.6	316	357	124	134	17.0	20.3	12.0	14.1	212	239	24.7	27.7
Cherokee County -----	15 935	13.5	423	476	131	144	18.9	21.8	12.3	14.7	280	302	29.8	34.3
Craig County -----	6 041	19.0	377	420	136	148	18.0	21.5	11.1	13.3	271	304	24.6	29.7
Creek County -----	25 143	18.5	542	570	155	164	20.1	21.4	12.1	13.4	309	330	24.9	26.8
Delaware County -----	16 808	15.5	424	477	137	149	21.1	24.0	11.7	13.7	279	316	25.8	28.7
Haskell County -----	5 138	28.7	292	334	122	132	16.6	20.1	12.1	14.2	236	259	24.8	29.8
McIntosh County -----	10 708	14.8	385	504	143	160	17.8	22.1	11.8	14.3	238	268	25.1	32.9
Mayes County -----	15 470	21.8	478	511	138	147	18.4	20.6	11.5	12.9	288	310	24.7	28.2
Muskogee County -----	28 882	15.9	490	515	157	165	18.4	20.1	12.9	14.1	288	301	27.1	29.0
Nowata County -----	4 534	18.8	397	481	132	146	17.7	22.3	11.7	14.4	246	288	22.1	25.5
Okfuskee County -----	4 894	23.0	310	369	137	150	19.4	23.8	12.0	14.5	206	233	23.8	28.5
Okmulgee County -----	16 431	18.6	427	457	142	150	19.0	21.4	12.0	13.4	266	281	28.0	31.3
Osage County (pt.) -----	14 179	17.3	519	563	155	166	18.6	20.7	11.9	13.6	244	271	25.2	28.5
Ottawa County -----	14 064	24.0	361	380	131	137	17.0	18.9	11.7	12.9	243	258	25.2	27.3
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	1 023	42.1	595	697	198	243	16.0	21.6	10.0	14.0	351	408	23.9	29.9
Rogers County -----	21 455	16.8	648	674	172	183	20.1	21.2	11.7	13.2	347	369	24.0	26.0
Sequoyah County -----	14 314	18.4	404	443	141	150	18.1	20.5	13.1	15.0	281	295	25.3	29.8
Wagoner County (pt.) -----	11 691	17.5	529	569	162	174	19.5	21.5	11.4	13.5	319	347	24.7	29.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Broken Arrow city (pt.) -----	406	13.1	657	832	170	258	9.9	22.0	3.1	16.9	313	493	5.3	91.4
Cloremore city -----	5 590	13.4	559	600	136	156	18.8	21.6	10.9	14.2	341	370	24.7	28.3
Miami city -----	6 012	15.7	353	390	130	142	15.4	18.5	10.5	12.7	239	266	24.6	28.0
Muskogee city -----	17 674	12.4	480	512	158	170	18.3	20.7	12.6	14.4	289	309	26.5	28.9
Okmulgee city -----	6 313	15.0	425	471	144	158	18.4	22.9	11.5	13.8	252	280	29.0	33.3
Owasso city (pt.) -----	33	15.2	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
Sand Springs city (pt.) -----	112	16.1	776	1 283	207	446	8.0	21.9	4.5	15.5	-	-	-	-
Sapulpa city -----	7 614	13.9	548	596	160	177	20.4	22.7	11.7	14.2	313	352	25.2	28.4
Tahlequah city -----	4 579	14.0	457	546	124	143	17.7	22.3	11.3	14.9	288	313	32.5	43.0
Tulsa city (pt.) -----	2 390	11.0	645	775	139	192	16.4	21.8	8.0	13.0	149	243	24.3	31.7
District 3 -----	233 844	19.5	455	464	143	145	20.0	20.5	13.1	13.5	292	297	27.5	28.2
COUNTY														
Atoka County -----	5 110	18.5	308	367	121	140	19.2	22.8	12.1	15.7	216	244	27.0	32.8
Bryan County -----	14 875	19.8	414	461	135	144	18.6	21.0	11.9	13.4	271	284	27.9	30.8
Carter County -----	19 201	16.3	505	537	154	165	18.7	20.7	12.2	13.7	301	321	23.8	26.0
Choctaw County -----	6 844	18.9	344	395	128	141	19.9	24.0	13.1	15.7	187	211	24.4	28.7
Coal County -----	2 725	31.7	314	372	130	146	21.0	25.5	12.7	15.5	212	240	24.8	29.2
Hughes County -----	6 021	24.1	336	376	126	136	20.3	23.4	13.3	15.5	227	261	26.9	35.2
Johnston County -----	4 478	21.8	294	356	125	138	19.5	23.4	12.6	15.6	229	264	28.3	34.0
Leflore County -----	4 303	15.3	325	419	128	146	17.7	22.4	12.0	15.8	242	278	22.4	27.0
Le Flore County -----	18 029	21.7	413	439	138	145	19.3	21.1	13.3	14.8	271	283	26.0	29.3
Lincoln County -----	12 302	22.6	421	460	134	142	18.0	20.5	12.5	14.1	286	307	24.7	28.2
Love County -----	3 583	17.9	351	397	144	166	20.1	24.5	10.7	14.2	241	305	23.0	29.4
McCurain County -----	13 828	15.7	338	375	122	132	16.5	19.3	12.5	14.6	227	250	25.2	28.7
Marshall County -----	7 389	18.9	398	489	141	155	18.0	22.7	11.3	13.9	268	300	24.8	32.3
Murray County -----	5 742	13.3	374	440	127	144	15.4	20.1	11.2	14.3	233	262	20.1	24.2
Pawnee County (pt.) -----	6 384	42.0	465	497	153	162	20.3	22.3	13.1	14.6	292	312	25.0	28.0
Poyne County -----	27 381	16.0	587	626	152	163	19.7	21.1	11.4	12.9	339	348	31.4	34.3
Pittsburg County -----	19 433	21.8	438	460	139	146	20.0	21.6	12.4	13.7	276	295	23.9	26.1
Pottawatomie County -----	15 094	18.4	461	495	147	158	19.0	21.1	12.8	14.5	274	291	24.8	27.5
Pottawatomie County -----	24 528	18.4	498	525	153	161	18.7	20.3	12.4	13.7	316	334	26.6	28.7
Pushmataha County -----	5 190	17.0	283	340	100	119	21.3	24.1	10.4	13.4	190	225	26.3	29.8
Seminole County -----	11 404	19.9	432	477	140	150	19.8	21.9	13.2	15.0	236	258	25.4	28.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ada city -----	7 602	14.5	468	536	145	162	17.5	21.0	12.6	15.2	272	294	25.1	28.6
Ardmore city -----	10 626	12.6	501	558	160	175	18.3	21.3	12.3	14.6	305	331	23.9	26.9
Ourant city -----	5 996	14.4	402	501	140	159	18.4	22.7	10.9	13.6	268	286	28.4	32.7
McAlester city -----	7 253	12.9	432	469	141	156	19.0	22.8	11.6	14.1	276	321	23.0	26.9
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	23	17.4	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	35.0	-	400	-	100.0
Shawnee city -----	11 784	15.7	475	517	152	163	18.2	20.6	12.1	13.9	308	335	26.8	29.8
Stillwater city -----	15 771	13.0	651	697	170	187	17.2	20.1	10.6	13.1	347	363	33.3	38.2
District 4 -----	218 365	16.7	593	602	166	170	20.2	20.6	12.3	12.9	362	367	25.2	25.9
COUNTY														
Cleveland County -----	71 038	13.9	668	684	195	204	20.2	20.8	11.6	12.9	378	387	25.8	27.1
Comanche County -----	43 589	15.2	565	587	168	177	20.9	21.8	11.7	13.0	371	382	25.0	26.3
Cotton County -----	3 152	24.4	376	435	132	146	16.3	20.5	11.2	13.9	264	294	22.8	28.2
Garvin County -----	11 932	20.9	432	473	145	155	19.8	21.8	12.6	14.2	290	310	24.2	27.3
Grady County -----	17 788	19.4	510	545	144	154	19.2	20.9	12.0	13.5	299	319	24.8	27.5
Jackson County -----	12 125	19.4	503	539	144	157	19.4	21.4	11.7	13.6	350	364	23.0	24.8
Jefferson County -----	3 522	41.0	368	411	134	143	19.4	22.5	13.3	15.2	197	220	22.5	25.8
McClain County -----	9 300	20.2	559	610	156	170	19.2	21.4	12.6	14.7	333	371	24.3	28.2

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Oklahoma County (pt.)	21 540	15.2	573	604	175	183	18.3	20.0	10.6	12.1	388	403	23.2	24.6
Stephens County	19 675	16.6	480	513	146	156	17.5	19.5	12.3	13.7	286	302	24.8	27.8
Tillman County	4 704	24.2	350	380	154	167	19.3	22.7	12.5	14.7	242	281	19.2	22.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altus city	9 133	14.7	506	553	144	162	18.8	21.4	11.1	13.7	355	372	22.6	24.8
Chickasha city	7 054	14.8	433	493	140	155	19.2	22.3	11.4	13.8	290	319	25.1	28.7
Duncan city	10 401	13.5	478	531	146	161	15.8	18.4	12.1	14.2	294	316	23.8	27.7
Fort Sill CDP	1 372	14.1	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	20.0	396	427	15.6	20.8
Lawton city	34 622	13.6	568	592	167	177	20.9	21.9	11.4	13.0	371	384	25.9	27.4
Midwest City city (pt.)	17 882	15.5	554	585	173	182	18.3	20.1	10.5	12.1	384	399	23.4	24.8
Moore city	14 824	14.5	595	617	185	203	19.3	20.6	10.8	13.7	454	476	23.9	26.0
Norman city	35 650	12.9	652	684	186	198	18.5	20.1	11.2	13.0	357	368	28.1	29.8
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	17 391	13.6	801	830	215	238	21.2	22.3	10.8	13.3	407	425	20.4	22.2
District 5	241 632	15.4	659	670	179	183	19.2	19.8	11.9	12.4	367	372	24.1	24.6
COUNTY														
Canadian County (pt.)	15 222	12.7	719	745	205	223	20.2	21.3	10.3	12.9	431	480	22.3	24.2
Kay County	22 456	22.0	526	554	152	160	16.8	18.1	11.7	12.8	321	334	23.6	25.2
Logan County	12 277	19.2	563	612	158	171	17.4	19.7	13.0	15.1	293	320	23.6	27.3
Noble County	4 894	26.2	470	513	139	152	15.8	18.8	11.7	13.8	275	294	20.8	24.7
Oklahoma County (pt.)	161 059	14.1	677	691	187	191	19.7	20.3	11.8	12.4	373	379	24.2	24.7
Osage County (pt.)	4 017	16.5	596	722	155	174	17.1	21.5	11.7	15.7	290	358	21.9	30.3
Washington County	21 707	15.3	580	614	172	180	15.6	17.2	11.0	12.3	349	367	23.5	25.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Barlesville city	15 908	14.0	593	637	178	187	15.3	17.1	10.6	12.1	355	375	23.6	25.8
Bethany city	8 865	14.3	521	567	184	198	17.2	19.9	10.4	12.9	358	382	22.9	25.7
Edmond city	20 598	14.2	802	838	193	211	20.2	21.0	11.0	13.3	412	434	25.0	27.3
Guthrie city	4 502	13.5	472	538	148	170	15.5	19.5	11.8	15.3	264	308	24.2	32.2
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	119 563	13.9	680	698	187	192	20.2	20.8	11.7	12.5	367	374	23.9	24.6
Ponca City city	12 294	12.9	557	605	143	155	15.7	17.9	10.8	12.7	334	360	22.9	25.8
The Village city	4 945	14.4	510	556	171	186	17.6	20.7	10.7	13.7	417	453	21.9	24.5
Yukon city (pt.)	7 692	11.8	653	695	188	214	18.1	20.5	9.9	13.5	407	487	22.8	25.6
District 6	243 419	19.8	493	502	159	161	19.2	19.7	12.7	13.1	320	325	25.2	25.8
COUNTY														
Alfalfa County	3 357	39.6	353	391	136	147	16.6	20.2	12.3	14.0	218	257	14.4	18.9
Beaver County	2 923	31.7	477	540	167	185	16.6	20.6	10.3	12.9	274	303	15.7	21.2
Beckham County	9 117	17.2	447	506	131	142	17.6	20.9	12.7	14.8	256	287	21.6	24.0
Blaine County	5 729	28.3	409	462	157	169	18.5	21.7	12.4	14.3	259	285	20.7	23.7
Caddo County	13 191	28.1	382	411	149	158	19.6	21.4	13.4	14.7	251	267	24.1	27.3
Canadian County (pt.)	13 338	16.4	591	623	170	184	18.0	20.1	12.0	14.0	365	401	24.1	27.2
Cimarron County	1 690	36.6	338	421	128	142	12.5	17.5	11.4	14.2	215	237	18.3	22.6
Custer County	11 636	18.5	504	551	169	179	16.2	18.7	11.6	13.5	299	315	24.7	27.5
Dewey County	2 733	40.6	380	447	126	136	13.9	17.3	12.0	13.9	217	241	20.3	24.1
Ellis County	2 449	36.3	403	473	139	153	15.2	19.7	11.4	13.8	263	310	13.8	18.9
Garfield County	26 502	16.2	493	522	154	162	19.0	20.5	11.7	12.9	332	345	23.3	24.6
Grant County	2 955	40.3	382	431	150	161	15.3	18.5	11.5	13.3	270	290	17.3	22.4
Greer County	3 126	23.9	342	398	128	144	19.6	23.4	12.3	14.9	223	254	25.6	31.2
Harmon County	1 793	17.0	255	312	126	152	21.7	28.2	12.6	17.2	144	210	19.1	25.2
Harper County	2 077	41.3	350	397	139	150	14.2	17.8	11.6	13.8	257	291	15.2	19.8
Kingfisher County	5 791	22.7	533	569	173	188	20.3	22.1	12.0	14.3	307	332	19.2	23.6
Kiowa County	5 645	28.4	355	380	129	139	19.1	22.2	12.5	14.2	215	243	23.1	26.1
Major County	3 855	21.7	443	510	152	169	18.0	21.9	10.7	13.3	262	300	16.7	22.3
Oklahoma County (pt.)	96 741	14.6	502	517	166	171	19.3	20.2	12.5	13.3	342	350	27.2	28.2
Roger Mills County	2 048	33.3	376	480	144	165	20.6	28.1	13.3	17.2	182	232	16.0	27.1
Texas County	7 328	23.9	442	488	149	162	15.9	18.5	11.4	13.3	278	296	19.5	22.5
Washita County	6 101	27.3	393	444	142	152	15.5	18.7	12.0	13.8	275	300	18.4	22.1
Woods County	4 782	23.8	394	445	137	147	14.8	18.3	11.7	13.8	240	264	21.2	24.1
Woodward County	8 512	19.8	460	506	158	173	17.7	20.4	10.7	12.6	286	305	19.4	22.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Del City city	10 773	14.9	439	477	171	182	16.0	18.1	10.7	12.9	366	389	25.8	28.9
Elk City city	4 895	13.7	452	544	134	155	17.6	21.8	11.7	14.8	283	317	20.7	24.0
El Reno city	6 239	15.4	508	570	160	177	17.0	20.4	12.0	14.6	322	353	27.0	31.9
Enid city	21 680	12.7	492	527	153	163	18.5	20.4	11.5	13.0	332	348	23.3	24.8
Midwest City city (pt.)	4 964	13.1	509	573	145	174	18.5	22.4	9.9	14.5	367	392	24.4	29.2
Mustang city	3 783	12.6	622	670	180	218	17.2	20.5	9.6	14.8	438	505	19.2	23.8
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	75 390	14.4	497	515	165	170	19.6	20.6	12.8	13.8	335	343	27.2	28.3
Weatherford city	4 192	13.8	530	625	183	206	13.8	18.0	10.5	14.5	289	311	26.8	36.0
Woodward city	5 616	12.9	437	500	154	175	17.4	21.1	9.8	12.7	285	312	19.9	24.3
Yukon city (pt.)	43	11.6	—	2 000	—	300	—	100.0	—	20.0	—	1 000	—	30.0

Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	524 264	13.6	235 405	13.6	83	543	592	169	191	349	377
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	524 264	13.6	235 405	13.6	83	543	592	169	191	349	377
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	96 347	13.2	43 845	13.4	130	416	492	147	186	325	389
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	427 917	13.7	191 560	13.7	100	574	628	173	199	349	380
District 2 -----	524 264	18.0	233 834	18.3	34	382	405	140	148	259	272
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	32 754	16.0	14 047	17.4	143	306	396	147	183	155	243
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.) -----	32 754	16.0	14 047	17.4	143	306	396	147	183	155	243
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	464 365	18.0	206 440	18.2	36	387	412	138	147	261	275
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	254 972	17.4	114 066	17.7	43	380	412	136	147	259	277
Choctaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	10 940	27.7	5 138	28.7	250	210	342	114	159	173	250
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	196 563	17.9	86 213	17.9	68	391	435	138	154	259	283
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	1 890	41.1	1 023	42.1	1 120	323	666	—	801	64	436
District 3 -----	524 264	19.0	233 844	19.5	41	315	346	138	148	255	268
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	456 900	19.5	205 395	20.0	42	311	341	137	147	248	261
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	27 102	21.9	10 886	22.2	199	335	457	138	184	157	339
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	126 515	17.3	59 650	17.8	85	329	399	145	166	250	280
Choctaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	198 399	19.1	87 249	19.8	63	289	330	127	142	245	264
Creek TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	10 770	22.5	4 946	23.2	162	145	233	98	148	127	211
Iowa TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	3 067	41.7	1 329	41.6	500	94	576	118	170	93	635
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	132	45.5	67	41.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	13 553	40.7	6 317	42.0	256	307	387	141	177	248	292
Sac and Fox TJSa, OK -----	51 042	17.2	23 170	17.4	136	301	406	123	167	221	281
Seminole TJSa, OK -----	22 964	18.0	10 382	18.2	142	249	482	125	162	227	277
Creek-Seminole Joint Area TJSa, OK -----	2 448	34.8	1 022	37.3	303	147	277	59	152	153	251
Iowa-Sac and Fox Joint Area TJSa, OK -----	908	30.5	377	35.8	1 429	—	700	—	—	—	—
District 4 -----	524 265	16.2	218 365	16.7	81	545	603	151	170	353	380
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	332 149	17.4	137 947	18.3	92	427	506	143	163	303	346
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	34 408	14.7	12 160	15.3	203	566	723	90	189	285	428
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	648	13.7	258	13.6	1 194	—	—	—	200	—	—
Chickasaw TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	131 343	18.9	58 131	19.7	163	405	504	133	161	275	325
Kiawa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	165 750	16.8	67 398	17.7	118	358	475	147	176	318	378
District 5 -----	524 264	15.2	241 632	15.4	86	528	588	160	180	351	378
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	8 545	15.7	4 017	16.5	319	379	639	111	194	187	410
Osage Reservation, OK (pt.) -----	8 545	15.7	4 017	16.5	319	379	639	111	194	187	410
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	121 382	17.5	51 514	18.3	127	493	576	155	182	306	370
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	14 195	14.3	5 397	14.0	391	411	644	124	261	138	650
Cherokee TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	48 066	15.1	21 707	15.3	163	432	564	145	178	330	401
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	30 167	12.4	11 187	12.6	463	666	897	187	280	295	637
Iowa TJSa, OK -----	912	32.9	470	33.2	2 420	—	—	3	98	—	—
Kaw TJSa, OK -----	13 110	16.4	5 678	16.8	437	227	631	103	261	133	468
Otoe-Missouria TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	2 643	39.0	1 119	38.2	227	141	383	117	171	153	252
Tankawa TJSa, OK -----	12 289	38.4	5 956	40.8	303	302	423	110	199	210	260
District 6 -----	524 264	18.8	243 419	19.8	63	399	439	156	173	295	320
TRIBAL JURISDICTION STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	183 317	21.1	82 671	22.7	86	307	375	146	168	258	280
Absentee Shawnee-Citizens Band of Potawatomi TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	15 461	12.4	5 901	12.8	289	346	608	128	272	208	420
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	7 547	33.4	3 876	31.5	279	138	319	107	165	222	341
Cheyenne-Arapaho TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	120 659	20.5	54 740	22.2	138	385	474	140	174	266	299
Kiawa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache TJSa, OK (pt.) -----	39 650	24.1	18 154	25.4	122	215	282	139	172	241	268

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i>)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Samoa (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Borough (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)	
Census Block (<i>See Block</i>)	
Census Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census County Division (CCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (<i>See Place</i>)	
Census Division (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Census Geographic Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Central Place (<i>See Urbanized Area</i>)	
City (<i>See Place</i>)	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City (<i>See Place</i>)	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels (<i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Division (<i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i>)	
Election District (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Extended City (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Farm (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Geographic Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Grant (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Guam (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Hierarchical Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i>)	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place (<i>See Place</i>)	
Independent City (<i>See County</i>)	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Land Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	

Latitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Longitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Magisterial District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Northern Mariana Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Parish (Louisiana) (<i>See County</i>)	
Parish Governing Authority District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Place	A-9
Plantation (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Puerto Rico (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Purchase (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Region (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Rural (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Selected States (<i>See County Subdivision, see State</i>)	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Tabulation Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
TIGER	A-11
Town (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Township (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Tract (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village (<i>See Place</i>)	
Virgin Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	
ZIP Code ®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (See Race)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)	
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)	
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Income Deficit (See Income in 1989)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Lingualistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (See Marital Status)	
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Migration (See Residence in 1985)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (See Place of Birth)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)	
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)	
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)	
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS B-36

Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone In Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

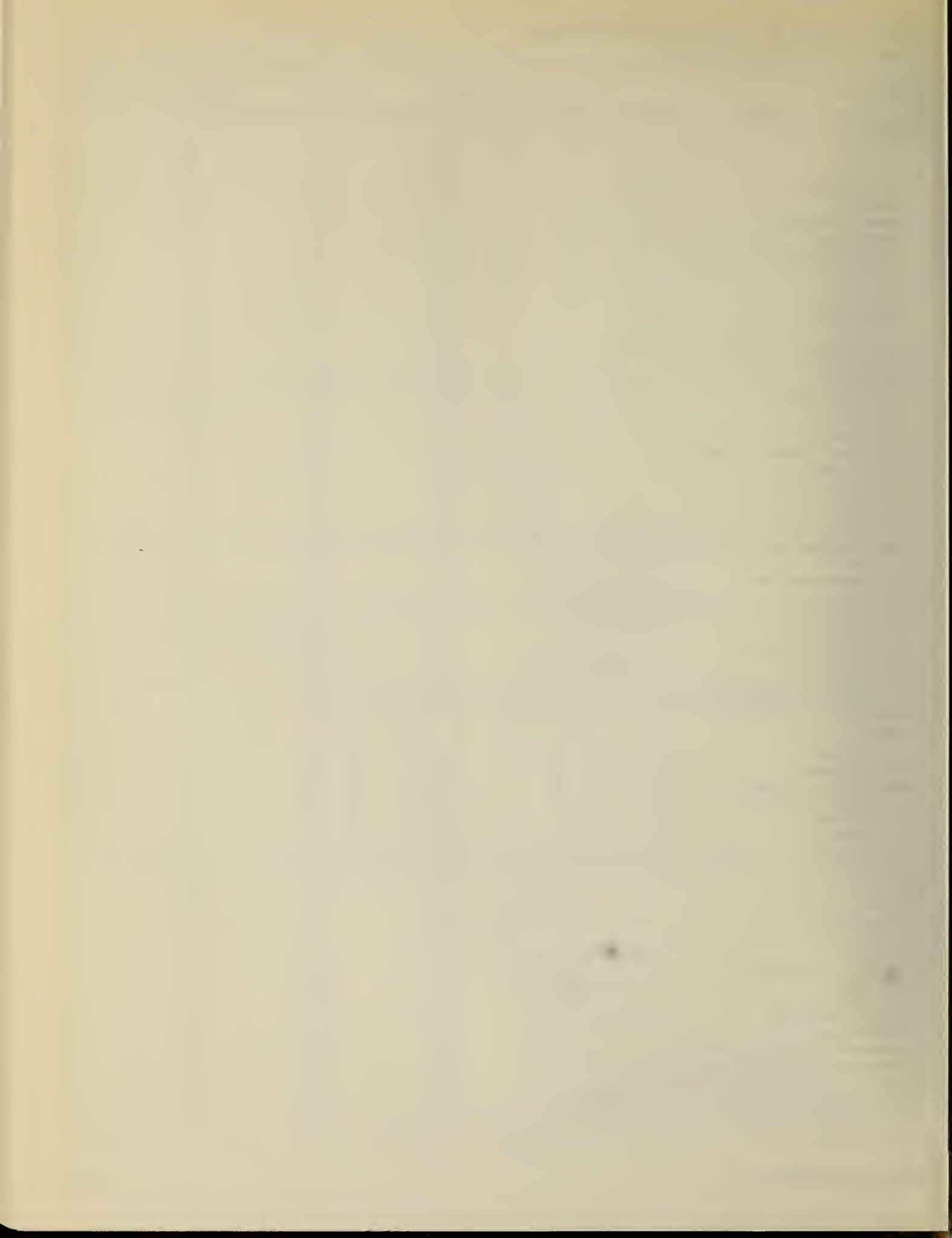
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oklahoma

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.3
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 8 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 8 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If Other race, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> JIC 1		
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> JIC 2	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
	<input type="radio"/> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**
- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.
 p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

- 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

- 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

- c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

- 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

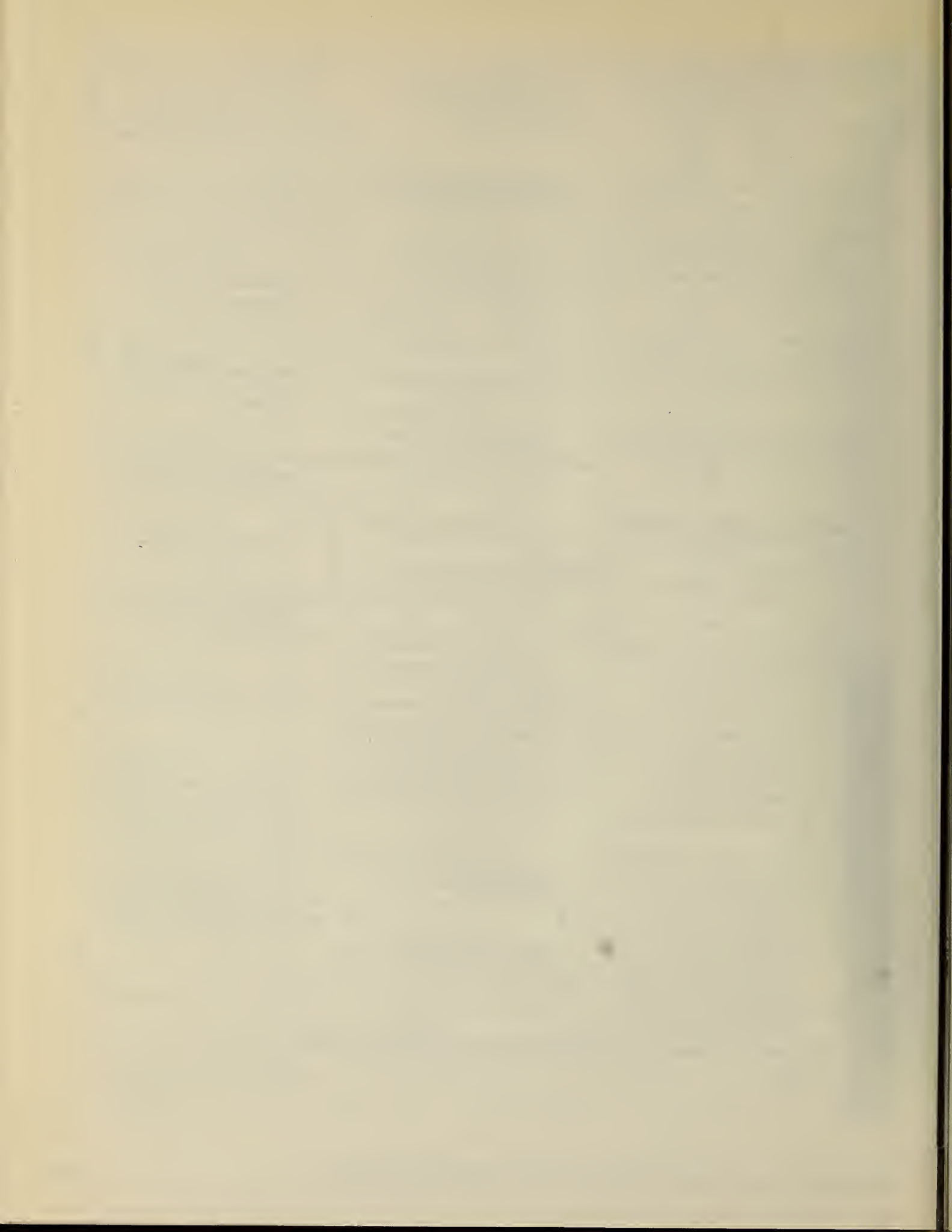
☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

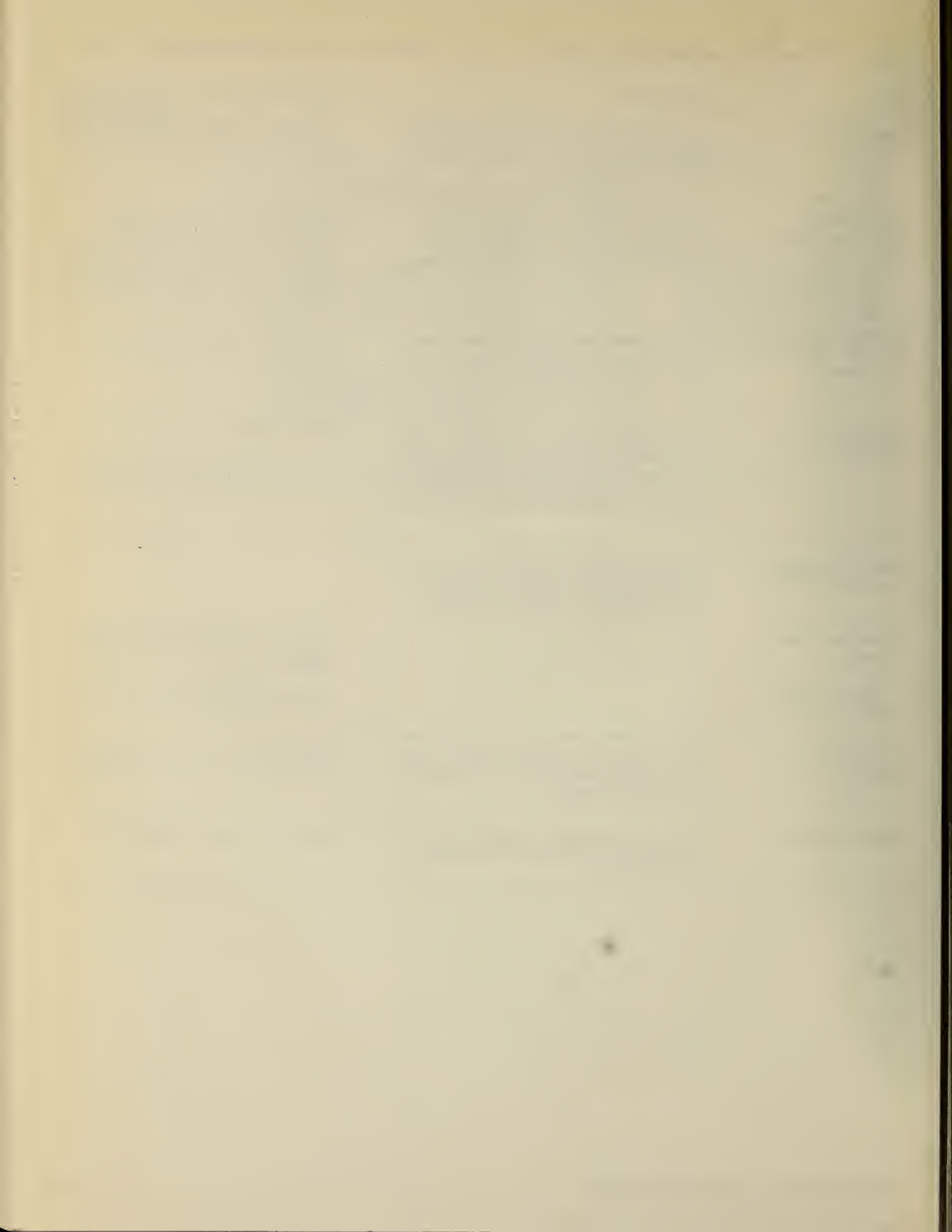
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

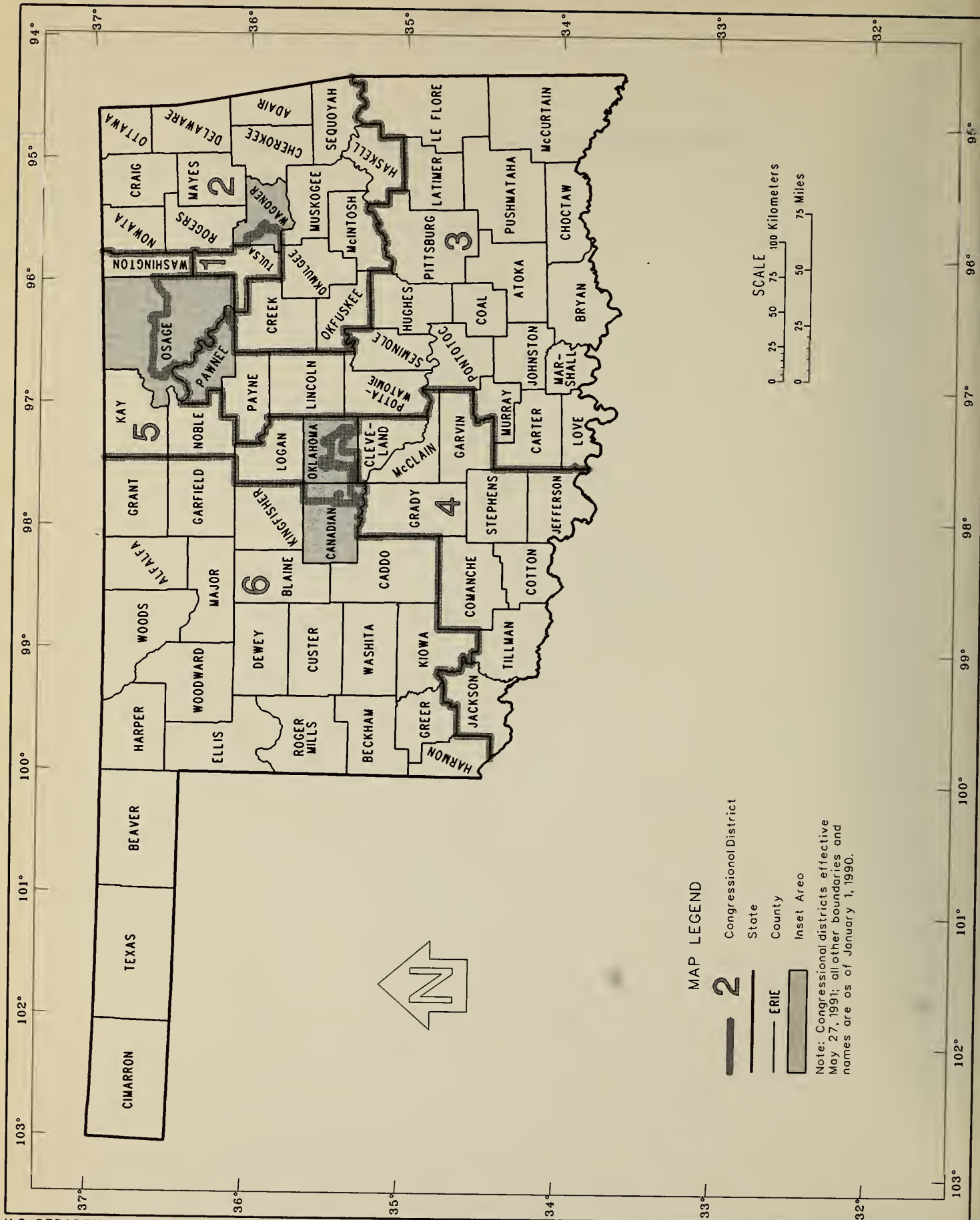


APPENDIX G.


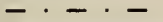
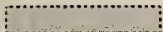


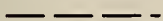

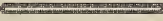

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (6 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	2	Congressional District
		County
	CAMPO	American Indian Reservation
	Kaw	Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area

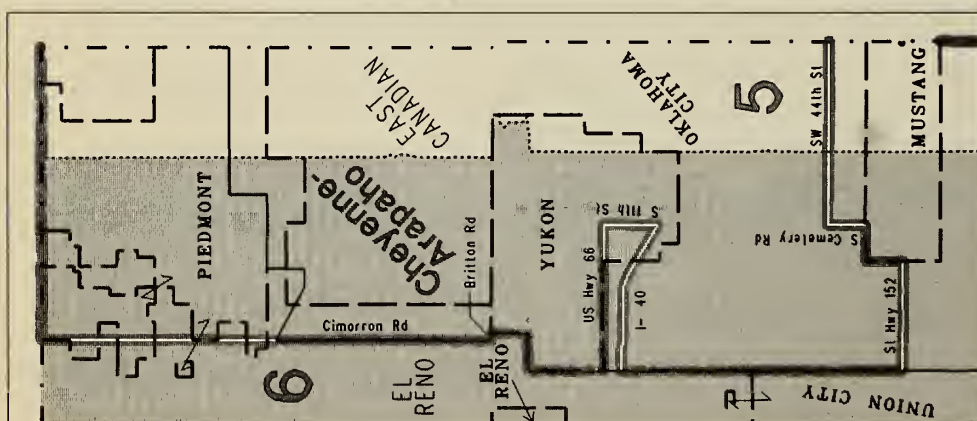
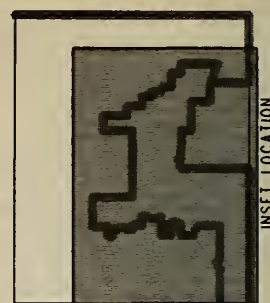
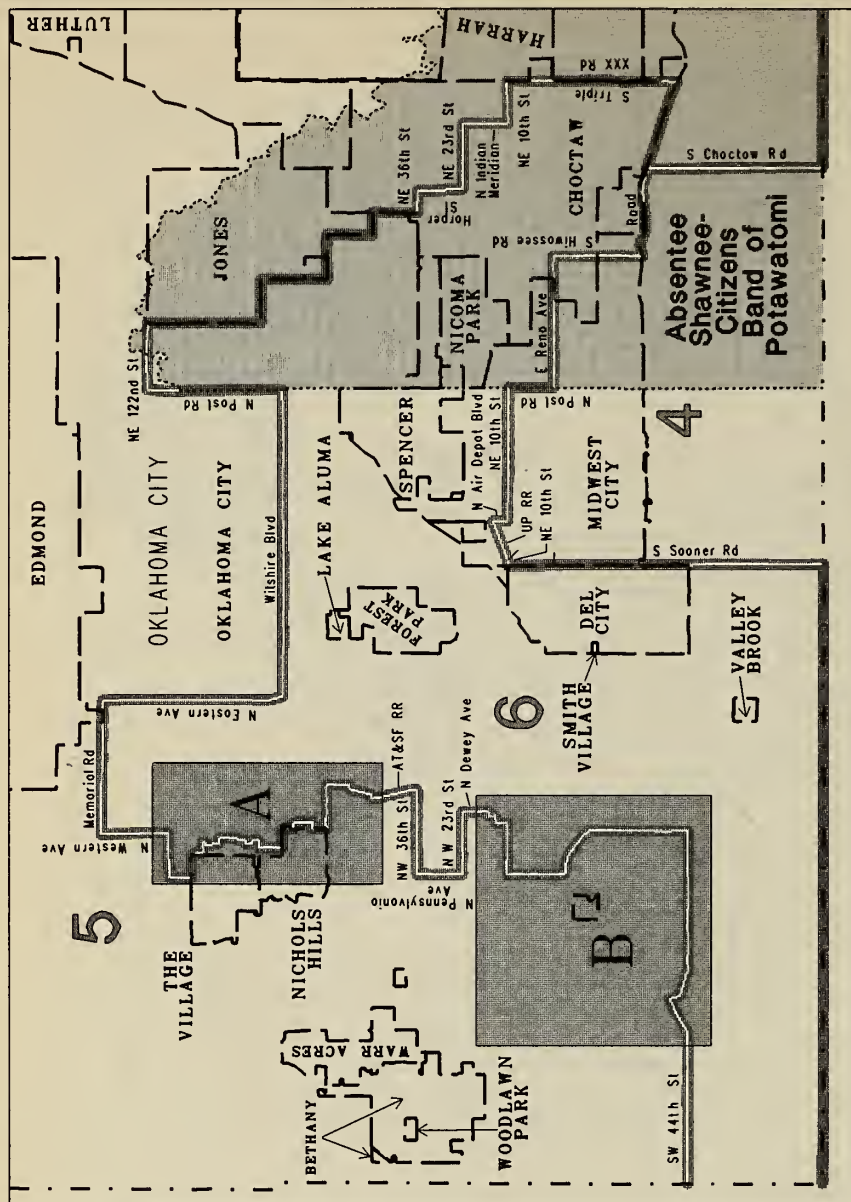
*

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

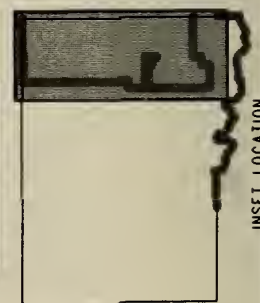


A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective May 27, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.



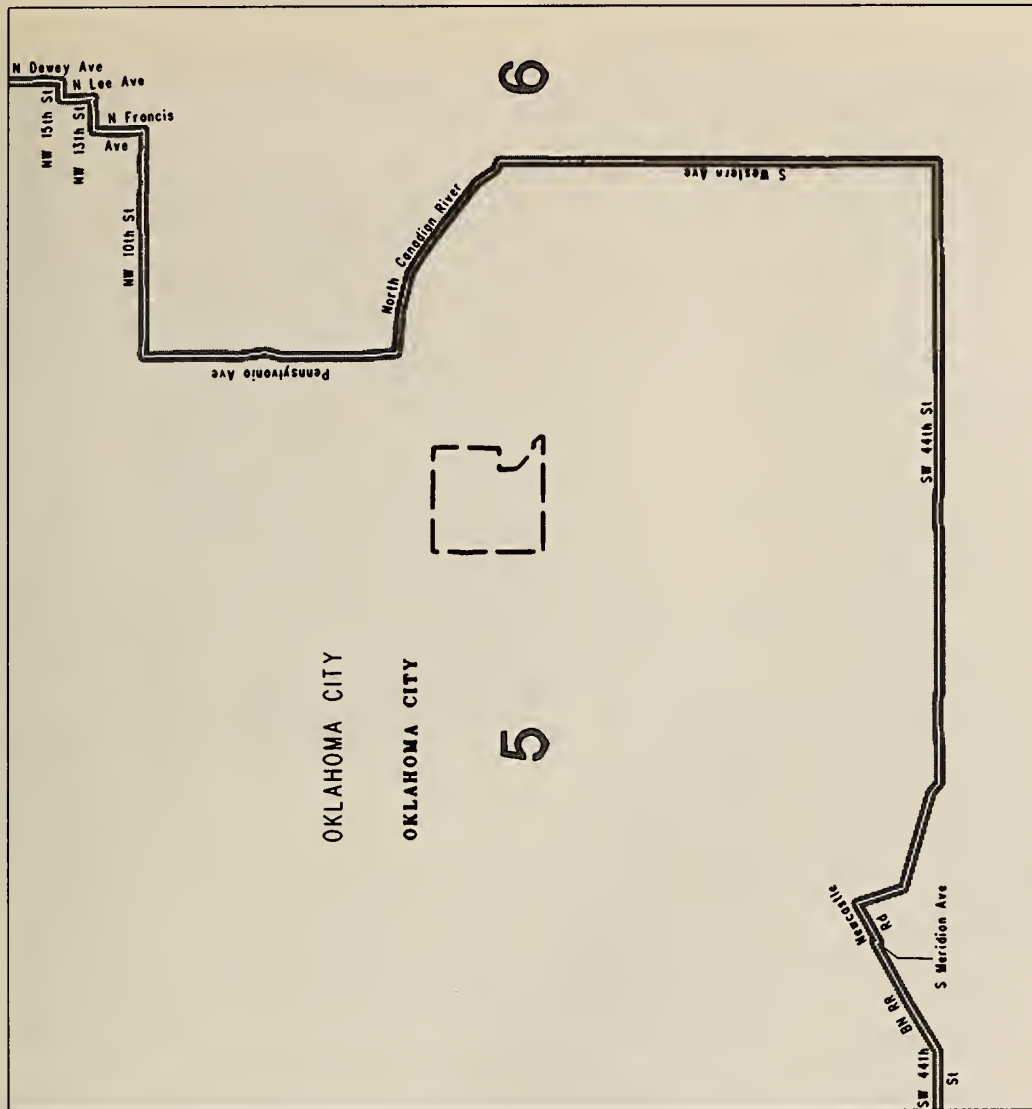
A vertical scale bar labeled "SCALE" at the top. It has two sets of markings. The top set is labeled "Kilometers" and ranges from 0 to 10, with major ticks every 1 unit and minor ticks every 0.2 units. The bottom set is labeled "Miles" and ranges from 0 to 9, with major ticks every 1 unit and minor ticks every 0.2 units. The scale bar is oriented vertically, with the 0 mark at the bottom and the 10 Kilometers / 9 Miles mark at the top.



Congressional Districts - Insets

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

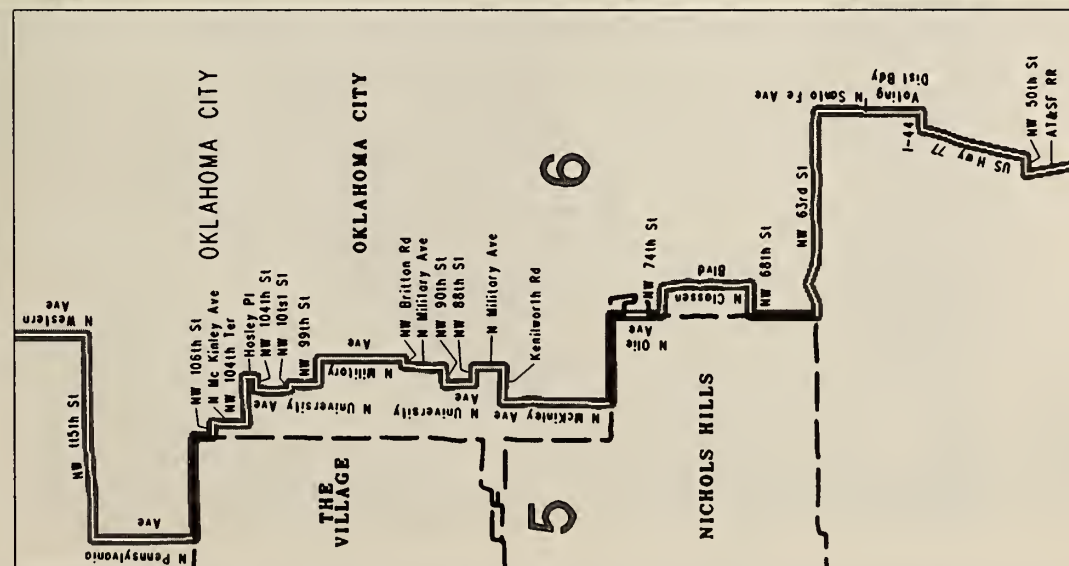
INSET B



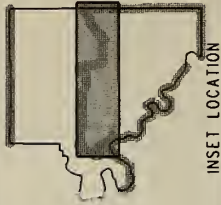
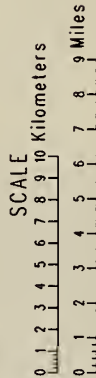
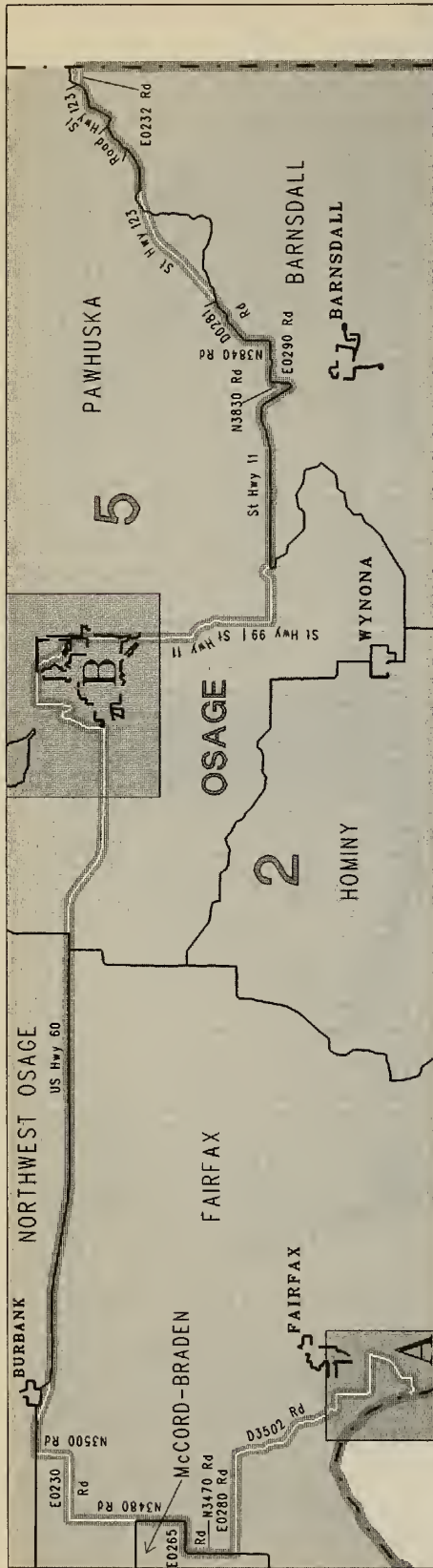
A vertical scale bar labeled "SCALE" is positioned on the right side of the map. It features two parallel horizontal lines. The top line is labeled "Meters" and has major tick marks at 0, 1000, and 2000. The bottom line is labeled "Feet" and has major tick marks at 0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000.



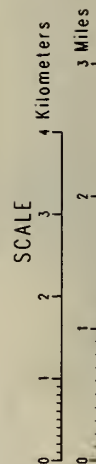
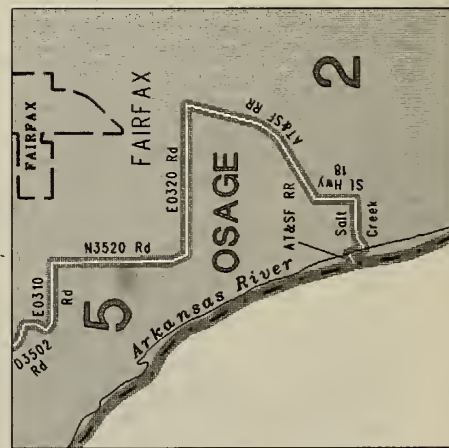
INSET A



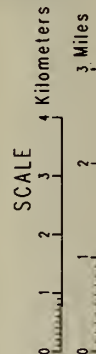
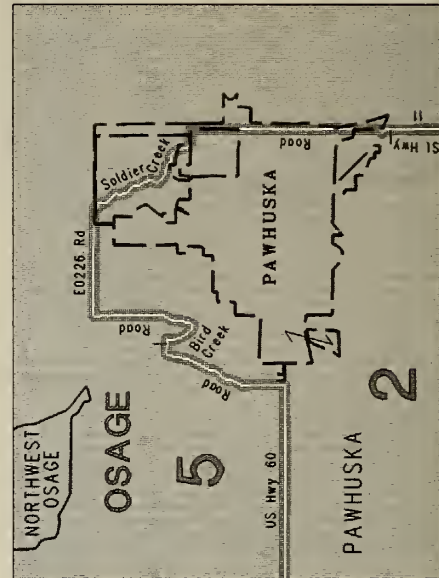
OSAGE COUNTY (PART)

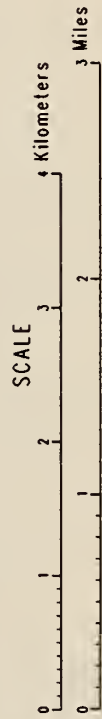
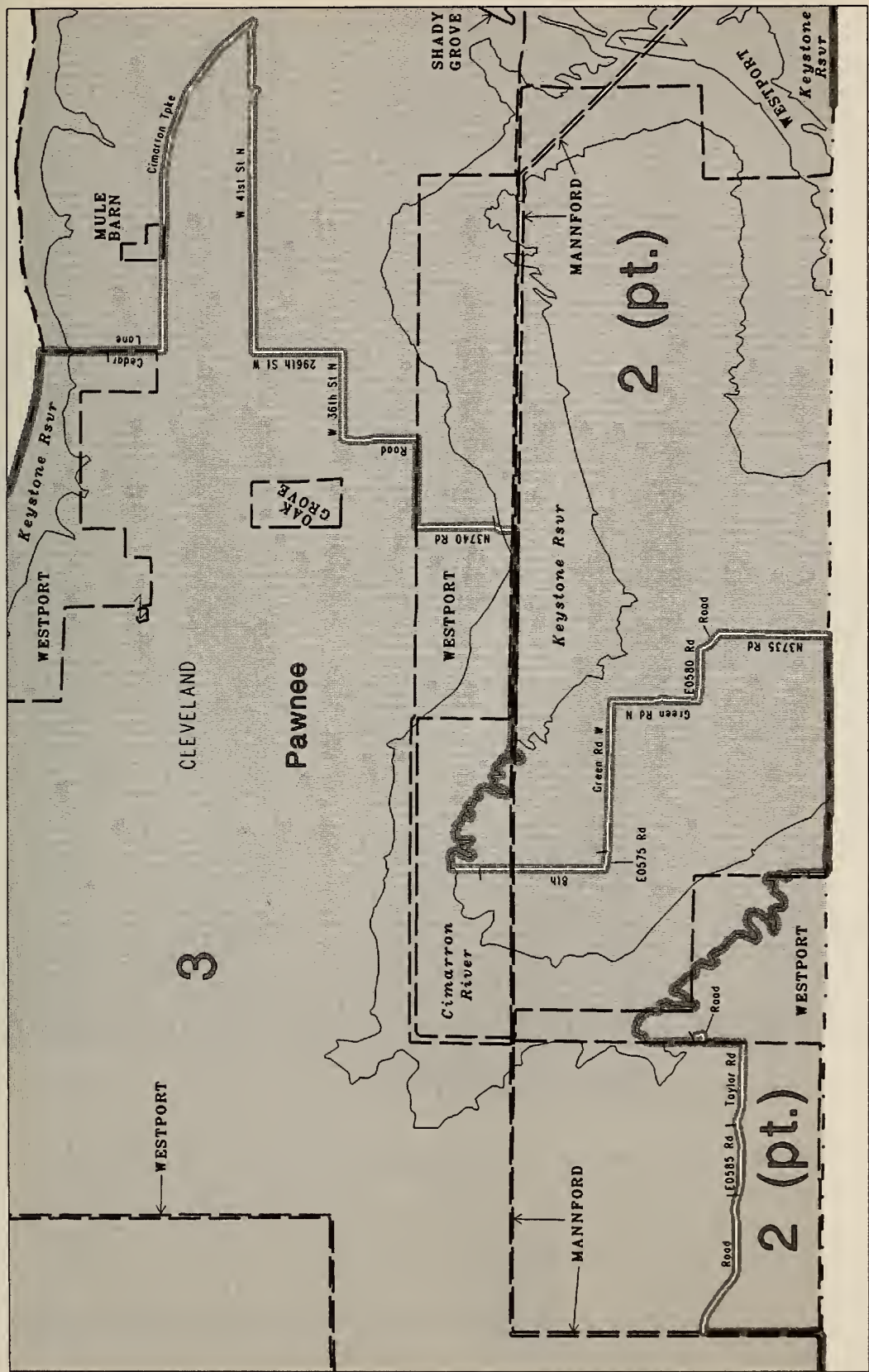


INSET A

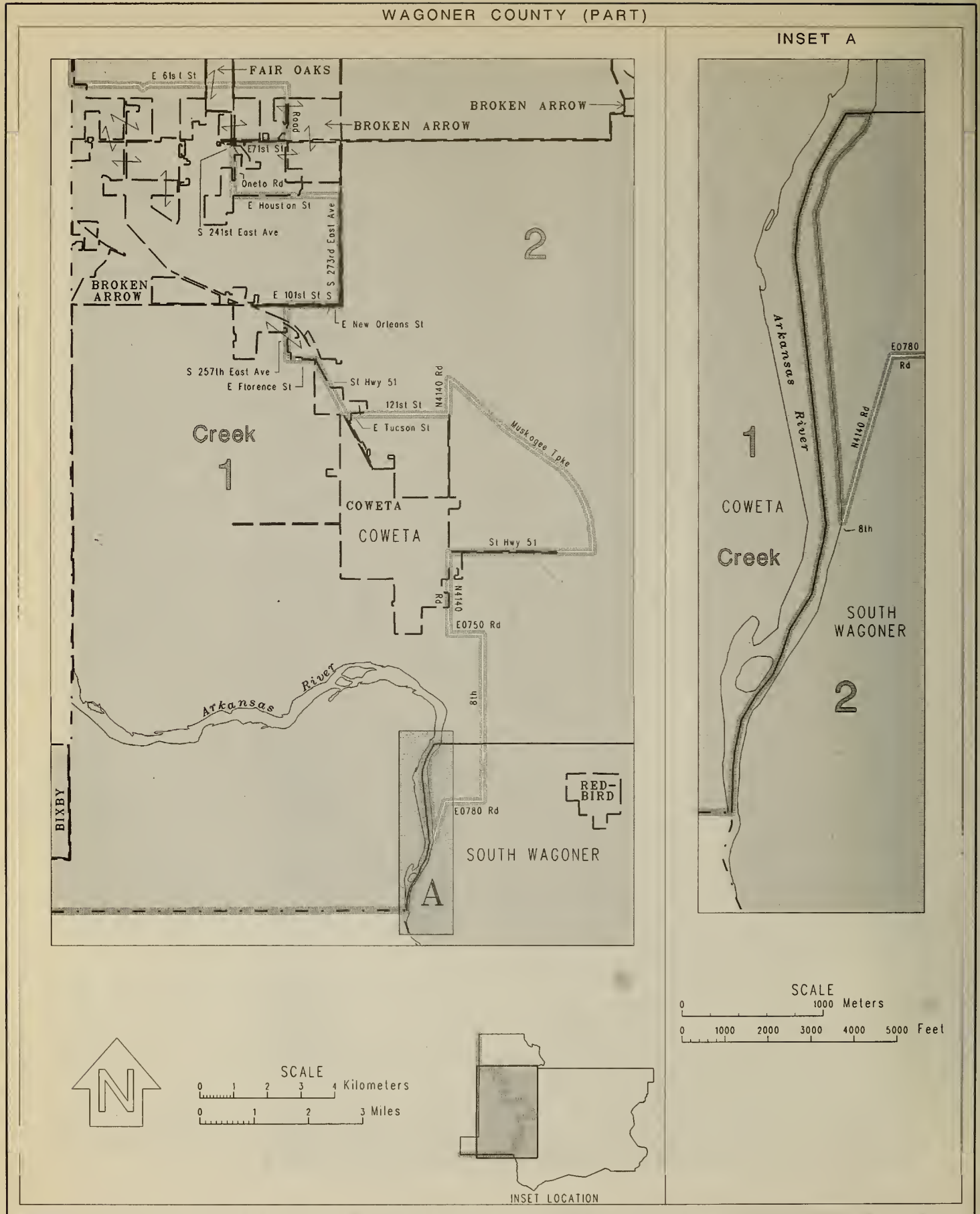


INSET B





Congressional Districts - Insets



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

G-8 OKLAHOMA

MAPS

Subscribe Now!

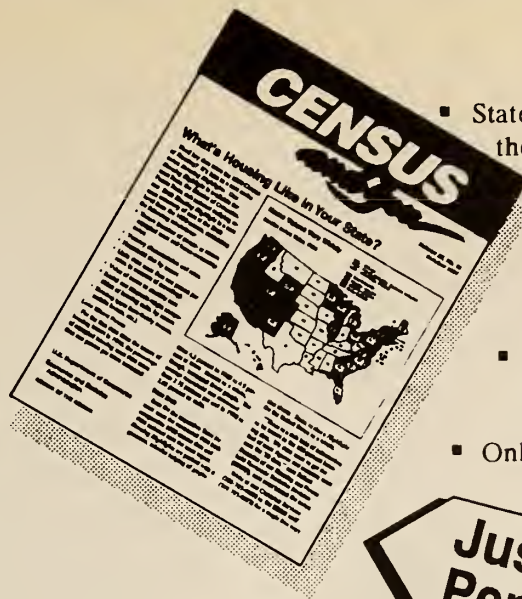
1990 Census Numbers Are Here!

Read Census and You! We can help get 1990 census numbers into your hands!

Data from the 1990 census are available now, and analysts are using them to assess trends, explore new markets, and anticipate opportunities.

Learn about these numbers in *Census and You*, the Census Bureau's own newsletter. Each issue is chock full of news about—

- 1990 census data. How soon will the demographic data be available? And the riches of the sample data income, education, household composition, etc.?



- State, county, and city statistics from the economic censuses. Find out where business is booming and what businesses are booming!
- Local information sources—why call DC?
- Data on compact discs for the microcomputer user.
- Online data just a phone call away!

**Just \$21
Per Year**

A yearly subscription to *Census and You* costs just \$21 (or \$26.25 for foreign mailing)—an inexpensive way to spot the trends before they become clichés.

To subscribe, call the U.S. Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238 and charge to your VISA, MasterCard, or GPO deposit account. Use the code “DUN.” Or use the order form below and return it with a check made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Superintendent of Documents **Subscriptions** Order Form

Order Processing Code:

*

☐ **YES**, enter my subscription(s) as follows:

Census and You. List identification DUN. \$21 (\$26.25 for foreign mailing).

The total cost of my order is \$_____. Prices include regular domestic postage and handling and are subject to change.

(Company or Personal Name) (Please type or print)

(Additional address/attention line)

(Street address)

(City, State, ZIP Code)

(Daytime phone including area code)

(Purchase Order No.)

May we make your name/address available to other mailers? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**Charge your order.
It's Easy!**



To fax your orders (202) 512-2233

Please Choose Method of Payment:

☐ Check Payable to the Superintendent of Documents

☐ GPO Deposit Account —

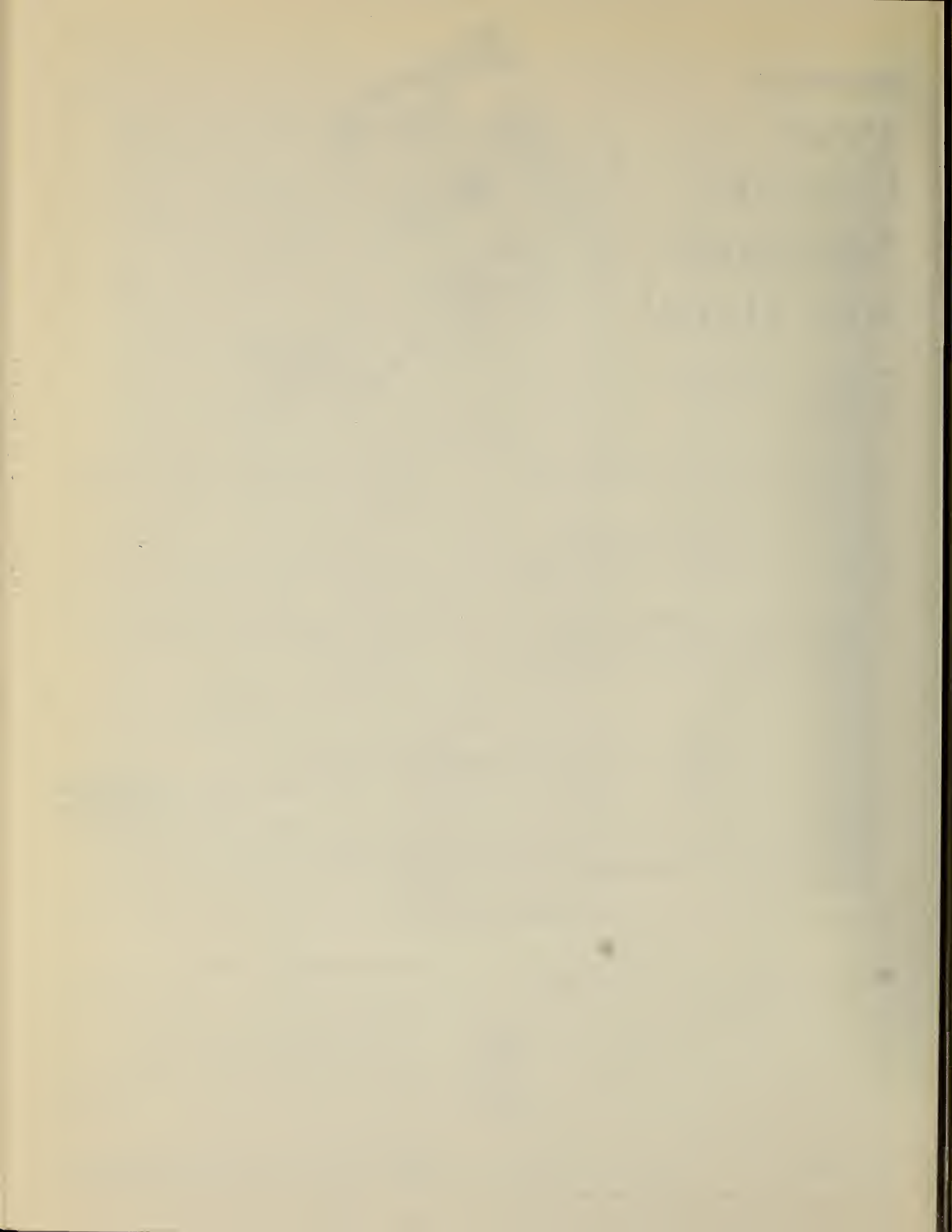
☐ VISA or MasterCard Account

(Credit card expiration date)

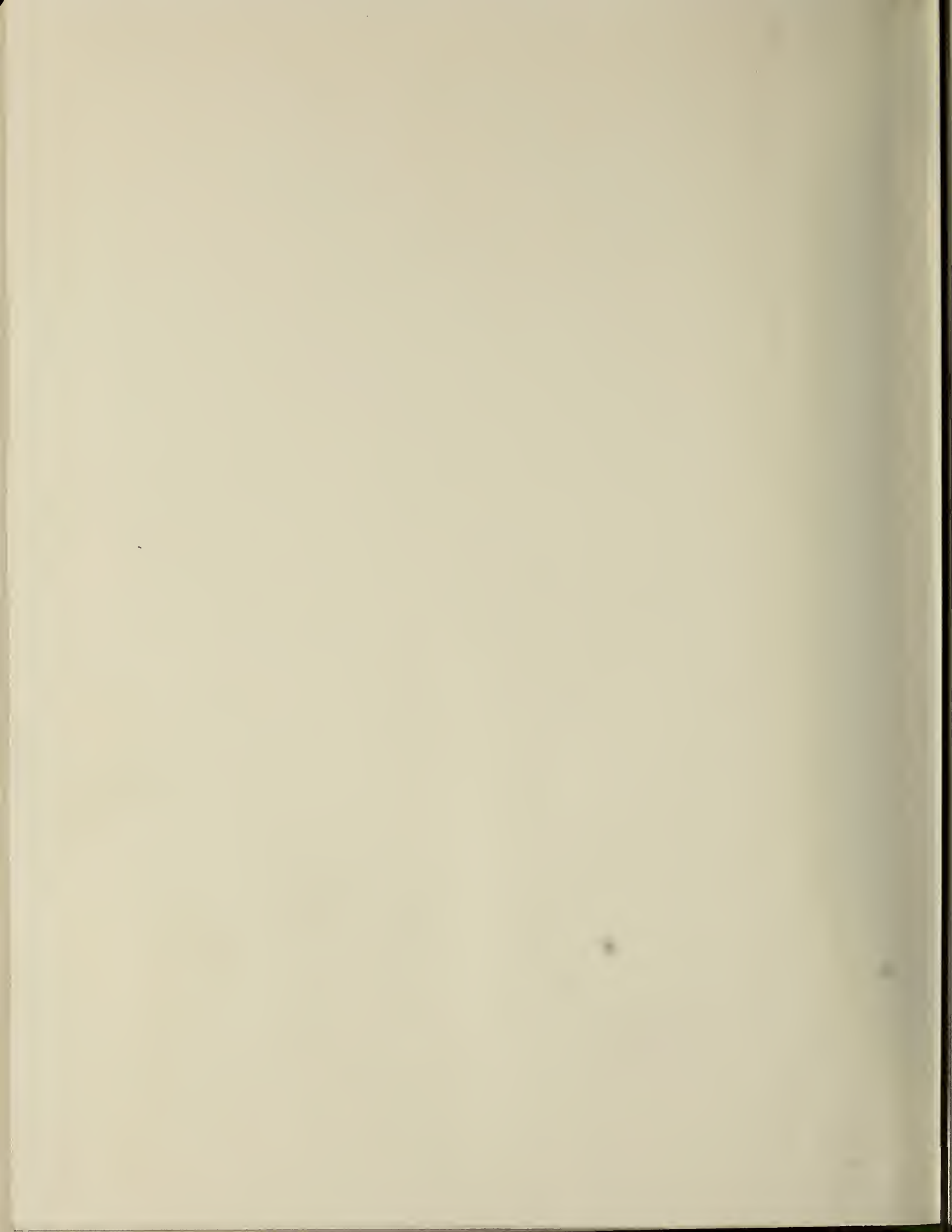
**Thank you for
your order!**

(Authorizing Signature)

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954



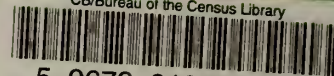




**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY
Washington, D.C. 20233**



CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01023141 6